THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

J. A. ENGELHARD, Editor and Proprietor

To whom all letters on business must be addressed

Terms of Subscription.

Weekly Paper, one year, in advance,.....$3 00
Do. Six months, " 2 00
Daily Paper, one year, in advance,.....$10 00
" six months, " 5 00
" three months, in advance,..... 3 00
" one month, " 1 00

Wilmington Journal.

VOL. 27. WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 6, 1871. NO. 38

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

1 square, of 10 lines or less, for each and every insertion, $1.

Special Notices will be charged $2 00 per square for each and every insertion.

All Obituaries and private publications of every character are charged as advertisements.

☞ No advertisement reflecting upon private character can, under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted

W. FREDERICK.. W. C. FREDERICK.

FREDERICK & SON,

General Commission & Forwarding Merchants,

NOR'H WATER STREET,

WILMINGTON, N. C., Sept. 1st, 1871.

TO FARMERS:

YOUR PARTICULAR ATTENTION is called to above Partnership, Feb'y, 1871, and we request that you will give us a share of your patronage. Shipments of Cotton and Naval Stores and other Country Produce are solicited, either for sale in this market, or for shipment to New York, Baltimore, or other ports.

All cash orders filled at the lowest Market price.

sept 1 33-w3moh

State of North Carolina,

NEW HANOVER COUNTY.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Edwin Reid and Annie Reid, by their Guardian, Edwin A. Keith,

vs.

James H. Brown and wife Josephine, *et al.*

The defendants in this case, viz: William Curtis and wife Rebecca, *alias* Rebecca Reid, James H. Brown and wife Josephine, and Napoleon Reid, are summoned to appear before the Clerk of the Superior Court, at his office in the Court House in the city of Wilmington, on the 9th day of October, A. D. 1871, to answer the complaint of the plaintiffs. If the defendants fail to appear at that time the plaintiffs will apply for the relief demanded in the complaint together with the costs of this action.

Given under my hand and seal this the 21st day of September, 1871.

J. C. MANN, Clerk Superior Court.

A. EMPIE, Attorney.

sept 22 36 law6wch

SUPERIOR COURT--DUPLIN COUNTY.

John D. Stanford, *et al*, Plaintiff,

vs.

A. G. Moseley, Trustee of Spaight Hill, Spaight Hill, *et al.*, Defendant.

Order for Service by Publication.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant, Spaight Hill, is a non-resident of this State—It is ordered that publication be made in the Wilmington JOURNAL, a weekly newspaper published in the city of Wilmington, N. C., once a week for six weeks successively, notifying him to appear before the Judge of the Superior Court of Duplin county, at the term to be held in said county at the Court House in Kenansville on the 12th Monday after the 4th Monday in August, 1871, and answer the complaint of the plaintiff, a copy of which will be deposited in the office of the Superior Court Clerk of said county.

Given under my hand and seal of office the 13th September, 1871

J. D. SOUTHERLAND, Clerk Superior Court Duplin county.

sept 22 26-w6wch

SUPERIOR COURT--DUPLIN COUNTY.

John Smith and John T. Heath, to the use of John Turner, Plaintiffs,

vs.

David C. Basden and Alfred Basden, Defend'ts.

Order for Service by Publication.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendants, David C. Basden and Alfred Basden, are now residents of this State, it is ordered that publication be made in the Wilmington JOURNAL, a weekly newspaper published in the city of Wilmington, N. C., once a week for six weeks successively, notifying them to appear before the Judge of the Superior Court of Duplin county at the term to be held in said county on the 12th Monday after the 4th Monday in August, 1871, and answer the complaint of the plaintiff, a copy of which will be deposited in the office of the Superior Court Clerk of said county.

Given under my hand and seal of office the 18th of September, 1871.

J. D. SOUTHERLAND, Clerk Superior Court Duplin county.

sept 22 26-w6wch

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

SAMPSON COUNTY.

IN THE PROBATE COURT,

September 8th, A. D., 1871.

Gerard Lee, Bargett Lee and others,

vs.

Hickman Lee and others, Heirs at Law of Pharoah Lee, deceased.

ON MOTION it is ordered that publication be made in the Wilmington JOURNAL for six weeks for the heirs of Edmund Lee, residing in Tennesse, and John Lee, residing in Alabama, to appear at the next term of the Superior Court, to be held for the county of Sampson, at the Court House in Clinton (tenth Monday after the 4th Monday in August, A. D. 1871) to see proceedings in this case and to make themselves parties to the said issue if they shall think proper.

JAMES K. MORISEY, Probate Judge.

sept 15 35-w6wch

A MODEL NEWSPAPER.

The Carolina Messenger,

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY,

AT GOLDSBORO, N. C.

IMPROVED AND ENLARGED!

A NEWSPAPER OF THE PRESENT TIMES,

INTENDED FOR THE PEOPLE NOW ON EARTH, including Farmers, Mechanics, Merchants, Professional Men, and all manner of honest folks, and the wives, sons and daughters of all such.

ONLY TWO DOLLARS A YEAR!

SIX COPIES ONE YEAR FOR $10.

☞ Every new subscriber receives, as A GIFT, a handsome POCKET MAP of NORTH CAROLINA, containing also a Calendar, and the time of holding Superior Courts in every County throughout the State. ☜

No North Carolinian should be Without this Map.

THE MESSENGER is pre-eminently a readable FAMILY PAPER, (now in its 7th volume,) and, as A VEHICLE OF NEWS, has always held the first rank among Southern journals. Its news on every topic of interest—political, literary, social domestic and foreign—is always fresh, abundant, various and accurate, comprising the whole circle of current intelligence, always rendered with such promptitude and spirit, that the paper has a large and increasing circulation.

AS AN ORGAN OF OPINION.

THE MESSENGER is fearless, trenchant, indomitable, ardent in its advocacy of sound Democratic principles, unsparing in its denunciation of political abuses and corruption; and not confining its discussion to mere politics, it takes a wide range, touches upon a great variety of subjects, and aims to be a safe guide of public opinion on all topics which engage public attention. It gives conspicuous prominence to State news and market reports.

CANVASSERS WANTED IN EVERY COUNTY.

SEND YOUR MONEY

in Post Office orders, wherever convenient, if not, then register the letters containing money. Address JULIUS A. BONITZ, Editor and Prop'r Goldsboro', N. C.

mar 3 dlt-wly

TURPENTINE AND TIMBER LAND FOR SALE!

I OFFER FOR SALE 2,606 ACRES TURPENtine and Timber Land in Columbus county, N. C., adjoining the lands of Rev. H. Lennon and the Estate of Toon. The land has all of its original growth, making it valuable for timber, tar and turpentine. Terms liberal.

— ALSO —

a Turpentine Copper Still, which has made the very best No. 1 Rosin, being of the proper depth and shape.

For better information apply to Hart & Bailey.

JOHN D. BELLAMY, Wilmington, N. C.

sept 12 296-dlt&wlmch

FOR SALE!

234 ACRES LAND, lying in Caintuck District, joining the lands of Jacob Loeb and others—a portion under cultivation; well adapted to the raising of Corn, Potatoes, &c. Persons wishing to purchase will do well to call soon and examine.

R. H. KELLY.

sept 29 38-w4t*

ROBERT C. JOHNSON,

INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES, COTTON, &c. WILMINGTON, N. C.

OFFICE AT JOHN C. HEYER'S STORE, would inform his friends and old customers that he has qualified as Inspector, and solicits their patronage.

jan 13 w.-tf

GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.

Dr. Fowler's Compound Extract,

FOR THE CURE OF

Scrofulla, Syphilis, Liver Complaint, Constipation, Chronic Rheumatism, Diseases of the Kidneys and Bladder, and all Blood Impurities.

We offer to the American public a new and valuable remedy for the above-mentioned diseases. Fowler's Compound Extract is composed of the best medicines known to *Materia Medica*. It is perfectly pure in all its ingredients, being composed of several well-known articles universally used by the best Physicians; each of which in combination, supplies what experience has shown to be wanting when singly employed; but the result of patient investigation, requiring time, labor and skill, so as to give the public a genuine article, which they can rely upon, and in place of the worthless and dangerous Patent Medicines flooding the country; and therefore enables us to warrant Fowler's Compound Extract to be the most perfect curative for diseases of the blood ever discovered.

SCROFULA.

This Compound is a never-failing cure for this terrible disease. How many diseases have their seat in the blood—diseases which have been treated vainly for years. If the blood alone is purified, in most cases health and happiness will soon return. Dr. Fowler's Compound acts especially upon the virus in the blood, causing in time the disappearance of the hideous sores, and restoring the skin to a healthful appearance, the eye clear and sparkling, and the whole human organization becomes healthy.

SYPHILIS.

Of all diseases which flesh is heir to, none bring so much misery moral and physical, as Syphilis. To all so afflicted we can truly say this remedy will help you. Two articles found by experience to be peculiarly efficacious for this disease are contained in this compound.—We ask you to try Dr. Fowler's Compound Extract, and by giving it a fair trial, it will cure you.

We speak with much confidence of Dr. Fowler's Compound, because we know what it is composed of, and what it will do. We know Dr. Fowler well, who is a physician of known repute, standing second to none in the country, of long experience, an honorable man, who, having a reputation for character, as well as ourselves, would never allow a medicine to go before the public without merit. And we say of this Compound, if taken according to directions, after a fair trial, it will do all we claim for it.

We offer it as a new discovery, which it certainly is—a genuine article for Scrofulla, Syphilis, and all blood impurities; and knowing the genuineness of it, as such we send it forth, saying, "Go Heal the Suffering!"

PRICE, ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.

For sale by BOCKOVER BROS., Sole Proprietors, 113 Liberty Street, New York City, AND J. K. McILHENNY, Wholesale and Retail Druggist.

july 28 25-6mch

STATE NEWS.

A severe storm visited Raleigh on Thursday afternoon, blowing down a number of trees in different parts of the city.

APPOINTED.—Dr. Wm. H. Howerton has been appointed United States Commissioner at Salisbury.

Mr. Alvis Yates, one of the most respectable citizens of Wake county, died at his residence eight miles from Raleigh, on Tuesday last.

The following prisoners, charged with kuklnxing, were on Wednesday discharged from custody by order of the Circuit Court: Wm. Tanner, Calvin Teal, F. A. Shotwell, Jos. Dillinger, John Evans, David Henry, J. E. Saunders and R. Hicks.

We stated sometime ago that United States Commissioner Scoggins had taken leg-bail when he heard he would be summoned by the defendants who are now prosecuted for kukluxing. Scoggins was a kuklux, and in the woods near the house of James Harrell, on the big road leading from Shelby to Marion, he initiated George Holland into the kuklux klan. George Holland, the man initiated by Scoggins, is now in jail, sentenced to two years hard labor in the penitentiary for kukluxing. Scoggins is very bitter against the kuklux.

It is said, says the Newbern Journal of Commerce, that Mr. E. R. Stanley, President of the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad, and the Hon. C. R. Thomas, one of the Directors thereof, left that city on Monday last, to make a contract with the Pennsylvania Central to transfer to that company, by lease or otherwise, the road of which they are officials, to prevent its falling into the hands of the legally constituted Board of Directors, appointed by President Warren and Speaker Jarvis, and elected by the stockholders at Morehead City, in June. The Journal of Commerce thinks there is much truth in the report.

"OYSTERCISED."—Gen. Philip Hawkins, addressing the negroes of Franklin, said to them that he was "oystercised" by his white friends.

Judge Logan wrote to Washington City, complaining to the best government the world ever saw, that the United States officers in Rutherford, "did not call on him in a social and friendly way." The government officials at Washington wrote the officers complained of, that "they must call on Judge Logan and treat him with consideration and respect." The officers replied that they were ever ready to perform their duty and obey orders from the government, but who they should visit and receive as friends was a matter personal to themselves, and they could not acknowledge the right of the government to give orders in the premises. These officers found Judge Logan in the kitchen with the negroes, and hence they did not call. If Logan and Phillips are like General Phil, "oystercised," it is their own fault. Sentinel.

Reynold's Blonde Ministrel Troupe are booked for Raleigh next Wednesday and Thursday.

Mrs. F. M. Bumpass, editress of the Olive Branch, announces the discontinuance of her paper.

The Eagle learns that they are to have daily mails between Fayetteville and Lumberton, beginning to-day.

W. T. Gay, Esq., has been appointed mayor of Rocky Mount by the board of commissioners of that place vice B. W. Bunn, Esq., resigned.

The saw mill and cotton gin of Henry Mordecai, Esq., near Raleigh, were accidentally burned on Thursday. Loss $5000 and no insurance.

The Fayetteville Eagle says: P. P. Johnson, an old citizen, and before the war one of the best known and most prominent merchants of the town, died at his residence Sunday evening last.

Mr. W. F. Loftin, the Republican Legislator of Lenoir county, has baen appointed a conductor on the Atlantic Railroad, in the place of Capt. John A. Richardson, resigned.

The Salem Press learns that Christian Ebert, an old soldier of 1812, died at the residence of J. A. White, in Winston, on Tuesday night last. He was a citizen of Stokes county.

The Newbern Journal of Commerce says: It is impossible to convince the colored people in this section that the Tidal Wave is a myth. They are holding meetings night and day, praying and exhorting their brethren to prepare for the flood.

The Louisburg Courier records the marriage, in that place, on last Tuesday morning, of Mr. Edwin W. Fuller, author of "The Angel in the Cloud" and Miss Mary May Malone, daughter of Dr. Ellis Malone, of Louisburg.

Mr. Wm. Wilson, living eight miles from Hillsboro' was drowned in a branch two inches deep and twelve inches wide last week. He had been to a neighbor's house, and on his return was taken with a fit at the branch, and fell face foremost in it.

RAILROAD MATTERS.—A special to the Richmond Whig, from Greensboro, September 27, says: The Pennsylvania Central Railroad to day secured controlling interest in the Northwestern road, and will commence putting up superstructures immediately. The road is to be completed from Greensboro to Salem by the 1st of July.

The Salisbury Watchman says: It was rumored on our streets yesterday that M. L. Holmes, U. S. Commissioner, had been displaced, and that Dr. Howerton will succeed him. Also, that clerks in a subordinate position to Federal officers, would be removed in accordance with the Radical progamme, which is to employ none who will not vote and make votes for the party.

A FAMILY POISONED.—The family of C. E. Parish, a lawyer of Hillsboro', was recently poisoned by drinking milk. Mr. Parish had recently bought a fine cow that he kept in his yard, and it must have fed on some poisonous weed growing there, night-shade or something of the kind. Himself, his wife, his cook, and all his children—save two that don't drink milk—were taken sick one after an other, with pains in their limbs, chilliness, and hot burnicg fevers. All are recovering.

The Baltimore Journal, speaking of the distinguished delegates to the National Commercial Convention in that city, says: The railroad interests of the South are pretty fully represented. North Carolina sends two of her leading railroad men, Col, Wm. Johnson, of the Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta Railroad, and Col. J. L. Morehead, of the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad Company. Both these gentlemen are well known for their sturdiness and experience in railroad matters, as well as in general business affairs. The latter is also the representative of the Charlotte Board of Trade and the Shepard Land Point Company.

Another horrible murder is reported from Sampson county. On the night of the 15th inst., near Little Coharie Swamp, a Mr. Archie Lawhorn was found murdered. His body was discovered in the swamp, where he had been waylaid and shot while engaged in getting shingles. We learn that suspicion rests upon a Wm. Peterson and his nephew James Peterson, and the last mentioned has already been arrested and is now lodged in jail at Clinton. Wm. Peterson has thus far evaded arrest. The grounds for suspicion are that Lawhorn, the deceased, was expected to be a very important witness, before the next Grand Jury of Sampson Court, against the man Peterson, who, (in connection with his niece) stands charged with the crime of infanticide.—Messenger.

REVENUE SEIZURES IN YADKIN COUNTY.—Billy Henderson, U. S. Detective Berry, and three other Republicans, came down like a wolf on the fold upon Mr. Wm. Martin last Thursday, in Yadkin county, who, thinking that times were "as they used to was," was engaged in distilling whisky and brandy, and seven barrels of the aforesaid commodities were captured, together with two stills and fixtures, a fine mule team, a lot of hogs, besides Mr. Martin and his distiller, the last named being shot at while trying to elude the officers. The zealous representatives of Uncle Sam vented their indignation and rage at the violation of the laws by demolishing the still houses, smashing up a still or two, and doing many other things, that raise a suspicion of their having tested the qualities of the liquid. This is about the seventh seizure made in this county in the last two or three days.

We are glad to learn, says the Messenger, that many of our Greene county friends are inclined to give the Road Steamer a trial. A great deal of interest in the matter is apparently manifested.—But, this is a matter in which the citizens of Wayne, and especially the business men and property holders of Goldsboro' ought to join. Less than $12,000 will secure a steamer and train of cars complete and in running order. This amount can easily be raised in Wayne and Greene. The line might be extended to Greenville *via* Marlboro' and it certainly would prove of great benefit to the business men of Goldsboro. One or more of these steamers are expected at the Raleigh and Wilmington Fairs, and, if they are what is claimed, and otherwise fully adapted to our section, our friends in Greene and Pitt may soon hear the thing screech right at their doors, waking echoes all over their cotton fields, and the ox-cart must finally cease its present usefulness and retreat before the onward stride of science and civilization.

The Raleigh Sentinel says: It was discovered at the treasury Thursday morning that H. H. Roberts, formerly a clerk in the auditor's office, and who was recently arrested and bound over on a charge of forging a warrant on the public treasury for $281, had forged another warrant on the treasury for $81, purporting to be drawn in favor of W. T. Brown, for expense incurred in conveying Catherine Brown to the Lunatic Asylum. We learn that he confessed to having forged still another warrant to the amount of $100. Why did the authorities reduce Roberts' bail bond from $1000 to $3000?

On Thursday, in the U. S. Circuit Court, as we learn from the Sentinel, the jury returned the following verdicts in the cases of the defendants named: Not guilty,—Benjamin Gould, Joseph Wilson, Daniel Gould, Alfred Early, Joseph Depriest, James McDaniel, Joseph McDaniel, Achilles Durham and John Oalton.

Guilty on all three counts.—Amos Owens.

Guilty on the third count only.—James Sweezey, Jason Witherow, William Depriest, Taylor Carson, Owen Carson, Benjamin Fortune, Thomas Fortune, Joseph Fortune, Adolphus Depriest, Lloyd Early, Leander Toms, Daniel Fortune, Samuel Biggerstaff, Alfred Biggerstaff, Barton Biggerstaff and Lawson Teal.

A *nol pros.* was entered as to Amos Harrell and Joseph Fortune.

The charges contained in the three counts of the indictment are as follows:

The 1st charged the defendants with conspiring to beat Aaron V. Biggerstaff to prevent him from exercising his right of suffrage; 2d with beating him for having exercised the right, and the 3rd with a conspiracy to prevent the execution of the 1st section of an act to enforce the right of citizens of the U. S. to vote, &c.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Another Radical Raid—The "Trooly Loil" Come to Grief.

ATLANTA, GA., Sept. 29.

Foster Blodgett, late Superintendent of the State Board and Radical United States Senator elect, was arrested yesterday charged with fraud.

H. P. Farrow, Attorney General of the State, was arrested to day charged with cheating and swindling.

Honors to the Hero.

MONTGOMERY, Sept. 29.

The grandest demonstration ever known in Alabama took place here to-day at the funeral of General Clanton. His body lying in state at the Capitol was visited by over ten thousand people. The M. E. Church, where the funeral was solemnized, was filled, and the square around was packed with a dense throng.

The procession to the Cemetery was upwards of two miles in length. It is estimated that the crape on the stores, public buildings and private residences would make a line ten miles long.

The grief is very great and universal, business is entirely suspended, and men and women freely shed tears.

The colored population were out in large numbers, and vied with the whites in their demonstrations of respect to the great Democratic leader of Alabama. Large contributions have already been made to raise funds to invest for the benefit of his family.

SELMA, Sept. 29.

The death of General Clanton creates universal and profound sorrow in this community.

To-day the church bells tolled and other demonstrations of respect were shown.

From Baltimore—National Commercial Convention, &c.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 29.

The Convention adopted various reports, also a resolution recommending Congress to pass a universal amnesty bill, also the following: Whereas, This Convention having adopted a resolution asking the general government to refund the tax collected on cotton, therefore be it resolved, that coal, iron and other commodities having paid a similar tax, be included in the resolution asking the refunding of the tax on cotton.

The Convention adjourned to meet in St. Louis in 1872.

Wm. Pritchard, colored, was hanged to-day, at Towsentown, for committing a rape upon a German girl in 1870.

From New York.

NEW YORK, Sept. 30.

Capt. McLellan, of the steamship Brittania, from Glasgow, was lost overboard in exerting himself to save a lady passenger while the ship was giving a heavy lurch. All efforts to save him proved unsuccessful.

No trouble is apprehended at the laborers' meeting to-night.

George O. Evans, charged with embezzling funds in Pennsylvania, is before Judge McCune on a writ of habeas corpus. Decision reserved.

There was a wholesale discharge of mechanics from the construction department of the Navy Yard to-day.

Bank Statement.

NEW YORK, Sept. 30.

Loans decrease over seven and three-quarter millions; specie increase, three and a half millions; deposits decrease nearly nine millions; legal tenders, decrease over three and a quarter millions.

From Tennessee.

KNOXVILLE, Sept. 30.

Nelson gave himself up this afternoon and gave bond in the sum of $25,000 to answer the indictment for killing General Clanton. His father, Wm G. Brownlow, Wm. C. Jackson and Joseph Jaques are his bondsmen.

From Georgia.

ATLANTA, Sept 30

Attorney General Farrow was discharged today from the charge of cheating and swindling brought against him.

CABLE DISPATCHES.

VERSAILLES, Sept 30

The representations of the government to Germany in reference to the continued occupation of the Oiseare unanswered. The troops are still at Compeigne, and have returned to Creil, Cresecy and Clarmont.

The disarmament of the National Guard at Bordeaux has been completed.

From New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 30.

At a special meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, it was resolved, that we feel warranted in giving our solemn assurance, based upon reports from the Board of Health and our most distinguished physicians, that the health of the city was never better, and that no epidemic exists at all.

The Republican says that the President of the Board of Health informs it there is but one case of yellow fever under treatment in the city.—There has been no new case reported for three days, and no death for six.

Versailles Correspondence of the Pall Mall Gazette.

Women of the Commune.

The Trial of the Petroleuses—Convictions and Sentences.

We had a full Court on Monday, September 4th, to witness the trial of the first batch of *petroleuses*, five in number. The President was Colonel Boisdenemetz, who had transferred his sittings from the Palace of Justice, and the prosecutor, Captain Jouenne, whose eloquence has been so fatal to the Communist prisoners of the Fourth Court during the last three weeks. It had been reported that there was some young and attractive women in the first batch, but the statement proved only half true. The women were young enough, the oldest being no more than thirty-two, and the youngest twenty-four; but their appearance was repulsive in the extreme, being that of the lowest, most depraved class of women in the worst quarter of large towns. Their clothes were sordid, their hair undressed, their features coarse, bestial and sullen. It was difficult to get up much interest in creatures so devoid of all that graces their sex, and I was not surprised to see the Court gradually thin as the day wore on. Let me here, however, make a remark which is founded on personal observation. No matter how hideous may be the crimes of which a man is accused, and let the man himself be the most abject and despicable being of his species, there is always some woman who believes in him, grieves for him, and would be ready to sacrifice herself on his behalf, if by so doing she could secure his safety. At every trial where a man is being judged one may, by searching, discover a woman whose face is fixed yearningly on the dock, and who, when sentence is pronounced, elbow forward alone to take the criminal's head between her hands and sob some words of comfort into his ear. But this is not the case where women are concerned. When a woman falls she seems to fall absolutely unfriended. Her crimes have not often been her own. The retribution is all hers, and there is nobody who cares either to share it or alleviate it. During the two days' trial of the *petroleuses*, I heard not a single word of sympathy pronounced in favor of them—not one. I went out on purpose during the adjournment for luncheon on the first day, and mixed with a crowd of working men who generally hang about the public entrance to the Court, hoping that I might pick up a stray waif or two of information respecting some of the women. As I expected, there were several men who knew them, and lived in the same street as they, and there was one who seemed very precise on the subject of the youngest prisoner, who, said he, had acted as ambulance woman and succored the wounded at the barricades. But there was no sympathy on their part—rather the contrary; and this though they were almost lachrymose in alluding to a former acquaintance of theirs who had got into trouble "for usurping functions." To make all this more pitiable, it appears that the women are as much forsaken in their captivity as they are in Court. Every male prisoner at the Orangere has visitors who bring him money or food delicacies; but scarcely one woman in ten receives visitors. Nay, there is a thing that would seem incredible but for the curious contradictions in woman's nature—some of these abandoned creatures had managed to save a few francs out of their nameless misery and to conceal them in the lining of their clothes while they were being searched; but instead of spending money on their own wants, as men never fail to do, their one thought was how to get it conveyed to their paramours.

PRODUCTION OF EVIDENCE.

The names and trades of the five *petroleuses* were Retif, paper maker; Suetens, washer women; Marchais, charwoman; Papavoine, seamstress, and Bocquin, who is married, milliner. The charge against them was that of having set fire to the Palace of the Legion of Honor, and to the mansions of Counts de Chabrol, de Baneux, and de Bethune, in the Rue de Lille. The evidence was of a rather sensational character, for a Mme. Thome, wife to the concierge of Count de Chabrol, described, how her master's house was invaded, ransacked, and finally set fire to, her husband the while being apprehended in the cellar where he had hid himself, and summarily shot by the insurgents at a barricade. Mme. Thome, however, could not identify any of the five prisoners as having taken part in the sacking of the houses or the executions. All she knew was that the pillage was chiefly conducted by women, and that the women showed even a greater pertinacity than the men in resisting the Versailles troops. There was abundant evidence to the same vague effect as this from other persons; but few witnesses could positively swear to the identity of the women arraigned. It should be mentioned that in opening the case Colonel Boisdenemetz had announced his intention of examining the prisoners separately, that is, only one remaining in Court at a time, the reason being that all the five had accusations to bring against one another. This arrangement, however, was only carried out as regards the girl Retip, and proved quite unnecessary, for the prisoners instead of accusing, sought, with a generosity rather rare in criminal Courts, to disculpate one another.—As to their own personal defence, it was in every case the same; they had followed their paramours to the barricades, but once there, had done nothing save help the wounded. They appealed to such witnesses as recognized them to say whether it was not a fact that their sole occupation had been to forage for lint, and the witnesses acknowledged that certainly three out of the five women had been acting as ambulancers; but they also contended that the women carried rifles, and exorted the insurgents not to fall back. Two conciergers of the Rue de Lille, named Stehlin and Audet, gave a lamentable account of the depredations committed by the battalions of Eudes and Megy, and by that ruffianly corps, *Les Enfans Perdus*, who were the scum of all foreign nations, and enjoyed, even among the reddest Communalists, a reputation for ferocity and thievishness. These, as well as the other witnesses, placed it beyond all possible doubt that the Palace of the Legion of Honor and the Rue de Lille had been deliberately fired with petroleum, not accidentally ignited by shells.

SECOND DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

The second day's trial opened with a declaration from Colonel Boisdenemetz that two barristers of the Versailles Bar, whom he had deputed *ex-officio* to act as counsel for the prisoners Marchaise and Bocquin, had not thought fit to appear, and that he would consequently lodge a complaint against them with their batonnier for contempt of Court. By and by the complaint against one of the two, Maitre Ange, was withdrawn on the information being received that no notice had been sent him; but the other, Maitre Marchand, will probably be censured, and perhaps suspended, though it is doubtful whether his intended client missed much by his absence, her defence having been most ably conducted by a young artillery Lieutenant, whom the President had deputed to speak for her, almost extempore. Colonel Boisdenemetz is an officer of much sterner stuff than Colonel Merlin. He conducts the trial at a steeple chase pace, and is always recommending the counsel to be brief. He was not unkind to the prisoners, but once told them with more frankness than there was need for, that he did not believe their statements, and that they would do better to tell the truth. Up to the moment when the prosecutor spoke, the women bore up pretty well, only whimpering a little now and then, and shedding a few tears when the witnesses persisted in affirming very steadfastly facts which they themselves denied. But when Capt. Jouenne, in the course of a very impressive speech, said that after all that he felt a great pity for these women, who had been debased by want, and who had been mere tools in the hands of men far more guilty than themselves, three of them sank down and sobbed in a way that was heart breaking to hear.—And yet one would rather have had the women cry in this way than be callous.—Women are only women when they display the virtues and sensibilities of their sex.

THE SENTENCES.

The sentence was pronounced toward five on Tuesday afternoon in a very off-hand and soldier-like way. Three of the prisoners, Retif, Suetens and Marchais, were condemned to death; Papavoine to transportation for life; Bocquin to ten years' solitary confinement. It is doubtful whether the sentences of death will be carried out, public opinion in France being generally averse to the execution of women. But the sentence suggests the reflection that the five Communalists, Ferre, Urbain, Billioray, Champy, Ferat and Verdure, who have appealed against the judgment of Colonel Merlin's Court in their case, and who may possibly get a new trial in the Fourth Court, will find Colonel Boisdenemetz a much less pleasant judge than the other. It must be remembered that a French Court of Appeal cuts both ways; it may mitigate a sentence, but it may also increase it, and the gallant President of the Fourth Court is not a very likely man for mitigation.

A DETECTIVE'S STORY OF NEW YORK LIFE.

"You are too young to remember the case of Miss P——," said the detective, as he gave a twist to his moustache and crossed one leg over the other, as if settling himself down for a narrative in which he had a personal interest. "Well, it was one of the most remarkable cases that I ever had anything to do with, and John Young will tell you the same thing. He took a hand in working it up, and if he wasn't as much astonished as any of us before we got things 'dead to rights' you can set me down as a donkey. Now, if you've got time I'll tell you all about it."

The detective was informed that he would be attentively listened to.

"It happened—let me see, it's now 1870—well, it happened seventeen years ago. 'Old Man' Matsell was in office then, and things were not allowed to go begging to be worked up in those days, I can tell you. I remember I was sitting in the office one cold night all alone. It was raining furiously, and the wind shook the windows as though bent on making short work of the old shanty in Broome street. A good fire was burning in the stove and I felt particularly comfortable; so comfortable, in fact, that I was just falling into a gentle doze when the office door opened without anybody knocking. The sharp gust of wind that came rushing in brought me to my senses, and on starting to my feet, half unconsciously, I saw the outline of a female form before me in the dim light, for I had weak eyes then, you know, and couldn't bear the gas at its full height. I turned the burner hinge at once, and saw that the person who stood before me shivering with the cold, and with the water dripping from the shawl she had drawn over her head, was a girl apparently about seventeen years of age. Her face was a comely one, and as she raised her hand to her eyes to brush away a tear—for she was crying bitterly—I saw the sparkle of a large diamond on the forefinger of the left hand.

"I had to ask her several times what she wanted before she could reply, so violent was her grief.

"At last she exclaimed—

"'Have you any record of an accident to a person named Miss P—— ?'

"I went and looked over the telegraph book and answered, 'No.'

"'Heard nothing at all about any such person?' and the child-like face wore such an expression of hopefulness that I really would have given a month's salary to have been able to say, 'Yes' in reply.

"'Nothing whatever,' I answered.

"'My God! then it must be so,' she exclaimed, wringing her hands in anguish, as she paced to and fro in the room.

"I tried to pacify her, and finally succeeded in making her sit down. She asked for a glass of water, and, on its being given to her, dipped her hand into it and then bathed her temples. She then said:

"'Listen to me; I'm in a hurry and can't waste time in words. Miss P—— is a friend of mine. She is three years older than I am, though she looks just as young. There's her picture. Look at it well, for you may have to make use of it. She went to the country last week, and to day I received a letter from her friends there inquiring for her. They said she had left the city for three days before; they were astonished by a letter from me addressed to her. They reasoned that I ought to be aware of her presence in town."

"Here the young girl began to sob again as if her heart would break. She controlled her emotion after awhile, however, and went on:

"'What could I do? I bethought me, of course, of her folks, her own father and mother, who were living at the —— Hotel. She knew him by representation, I suppose. He is very wealthy. I went to the hotel. The father left town on business, and the mother, an invalid, I found in bed. I didn't tell what I had heard from the country, but managed to find out that she thought her daughter still out of town.

"'I left the hotel, an awful feeling of dread creeping over me. Surely, Mr. J——must know something about my friend, thought I. He is rumored to be her accepted lover. Well, I called on him. I did not startle him into any sudden questions, but he acted rather strangely, I thought. This may have been only imagination. I shut the door of his father's house, leaving all hope behind, for J—— had spoken of Miss P——as being in the country still. I did not tell him what I had heard.

"'Now,' and as the girl pronounced this monosyllable she let her shawl fall from her head, her face grew deadly pale and her fingers twitched nervously. I was startled at the sudden change that came over her.

"'Now,' she said, as her breath came hard and fast, 'listen. This evening—an hour ago—I met a friend of mine who asked me how Miss P——was. Had I not seen her? Strange, was it not? He had seen her and Mr. J——the day before, arm-in-arm, in West street as he drove by in a hack."

"The girl pulled the shawl over her head and stood up; 'now,' she exclaimed, 'have I good cause for stealing away from home all unattended to come here and tell you this. There's my card,' and the hand from which the five stone diamond ring sparkled in the gas light held out the delicate pasteboard. In her agitation she dropped it on the floor, and as I stooped to pick it up the door opened and the girl was gone."

"'Did you follow her?' I ventured to ask the officer.

"Have patience and we will hear the rest," he replied.

* * * * *

"The dead body of a woman was found floating in the North river one morning about three months after the visit," continued the detective, as he lit a fresh cigar. "It had evidently been in the water for a long time, although it was, as the doctors said, 'in a good state of preservation.' I read in the newspaper of the finding of the body. It gave a full description of it, and many of us went down to see it, for we were led to believe that it was the body of Miss P——, from the description given."

"Then you had heard nothing all this time of the lady?"

"Absolutely nothing, and yet we had worked at the case day and night—stimulated, between you and me, by a large reward offered by the father.

"Well, we went down to the dock, and became satisfied that the body was that of Miss P——.

"The young lady who called at the office that rainy night three months before, went with us afterwards. She recognized her friend in an instant, as did the poor mother. The body had no marks of violence about it, and the gold ear rings were still in the ears, and a diamond ring on one of the fingers.

"I noticed that it was a five stone one, and that the gold setting, which was peculiar, was exactly like that of the diamond ring that I noticed on the finger of the dead woman's friend the night she came to the office. I called the young lady's attention to this.

"'Yes,' she said, as she burst into tears, 'we both had our rings set at the same time, and we had them set alike.'

"The mother, hoping against hope, said that her daughter had a peculiar mole mark behind the left ear. If the body had not that mark it was not that of the daughter.

"Investigation showed the mole mark where the mother had indicated.

"Then came the coroner's inquest, and young J—was suspected of having foully dealt with Miss P——, and he was committed, for his explanation did not satisfy the jury.

"Six weeks rolled by, and young J——'s trial was to take place the following week. I was seated in the office, and, it being a fine night, all the windows were open. A carriage drove up to the door and a young lady alighted, and in a second was at the doorstep. I heard my name mentioned, and recognized the voice of the girl who had called on me nearly five months before. She rushed into the room out of breath.

"'What is it"? I asked.

"She sank into a seat and was unable to articulate a word for several minutes.

"'She—she—she is not dead!' she finally gasped, as she seized hold of my hand and gave way to her feelings in a fit of weeping.

"'She! Who? What?' I asked, half afraid that the girl was going out of her mind.

"Miss P——," she cried, "she is home and well. That was not her dead body.—God be thanked."

"If I'd been ordered to do police duty in the Fifth precinct I couldn't have been more dumbfounded."

"But what in the deuce did she mean?" I impatiently asked, as the officer buttoned his coat preparatory to going out.

"Mean? Just this. The whole thing came came out. Miss P—— took it into her head to go to Europe with a party of friends from London, who had been in New England for a few months. She never would tell why she went without letting anybody know it, but she probably thought it a good joke, and her London friends kept it up. On reaching the city from the country she met young J——— quite accidentally, and managed to throw him off the scent."

"It looks rather strange," I remarked to the detective, "almost an improbable story."

"'Well, the case is still on the coroner's records; but such a case of mistaken identity I never heard tell of before; that mole mark on the dead body being identical with the mark described by the mother, and that diamond ring the same as the one worn by Miss P——'s friend! I swear it puzzles me even now when I think of the case.'

"What became of the parties?"

"Miss P—— is now residing at No. — Fifth avenue. She is Mrs. ——."

"What?"

"The same. Yet who would think that she had ever been the innocent cause of such a mystery?"

"And the young lady friend of hers—the one with the diamond ring?"

"She has been sleeping the sleep that knows no waking for seven years past."—And as the detective uttered these words in a sort of solemn way he rose and went out into the street.

DIED.

In Magnolia September 27 h, 1871, GEORGE EGBERT, infant son of Henry and Helen Newbury, aged 1 year and 5 months.

Bertie was a frail child—too frail for earth; therefore he only paid us a transient visit. His body is now resting in the grave, but his little spirit has passed over the bright hill-tops of glory, and is now nestling in the bosom of Jesus. Farewell, Bertie, thou art one;

"Yet again we hope to meet thee,
When the day of life is fled;
Then in Heaven with joy to greet thee,
Where no farewell tear is shed."

A. A. B.

Near Black River Chapel, New Hanover county, N. C., on the 7th of August last, Mr. WILLIAM HENBY, a respectable citizen, aged 91 years and 4 days.

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1871.

Cape Fear Agricultural Association—Special Premiums.

By S. BEAR & BROS., WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, &c. Cc

For the best Silk Bed Quilt, made by hand.....$10 00

For the best Shirt made by hand..... 10 00

For the best pair of Knit Cotton Socks.... 5 00

By O. D. MYERS & Co., WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN FAMILY GROCERIES.

For the best home-made Cheese..... Silver Cup

For the second best home-made Cheese.. $5 gold

Radical Ku-Klux.

Several of the witnesses, recently examned in the Ku-Klux trials now progressing n Raleigh, while confessing their connecion with the "Invisible Empire," have declared themselves "Republicans," of he straitest sect, who voted for Grant and Holden, and have never acted with he Democratic party! And yet Judge Brooks (who, by the way, it would appear, s seeking to make amends to the Radical party for his manly conduct in the Kirk war, by out-Heroding Judge Bond in extraordinary rulings and extra-judicial *dicta*,) announces from the Bench that it is significant that all of the Ku-Klux belong to *one* party! What a pity that Judge Brooks couldn't "stand the pressure," as the redoubtable J. N. used to say?

Corruption the Destroyer of Republics.

History shows that all the republics that have perished, fell through the corruption of their citizens; and it establishes another fact; this corruption was the result of prosperity. As long as the republic was poor the people were free and honest. So soon as wealth poured in by conquest or by trade, greed, avarice and peculation became the ruling passions.

There is, it seems to us, a striking similitude between our day and the last period of the Roman republic. In Rome, as in our country, in the early times when the State was poor, men were willing to serve their country from patriotism or for the honor of office. But when the conquest of Asia, Africa and Gaul had made the State rich, public office became so valuable a prize that those who once held it were willing to plunge the republic into civil war rather than to give it up. Marius, Scylla, Cæsar, Octavius, Crassus and Antony did this rather than yield up their command or their pro-consulship, which were worth millions to each of them.

Now consder the parallel in our own history, remembering that while Rome took five hundred years to reach the period of corruption, we have taken less than fifty. It may be said that until the time of the Mexican war, and the accessions of territory which followed it, the prizes of office, though honorable, were not very glittering. Public officers live generally upon their salaries, which were scant enough. But since that time what a change has taken place. The country has extended its rea in every direction, its wealth s increased at a prodigious rate, and multitudes of public offices, to which are attached contingent perquisites, have become exceedingly lucrative, even where the incumbents are honest. For example, collectorships, Indian agencies and the like. In addition to this came the late war with its fat contracts, and we know to what tremendous frauds it gave rise. Thus was awakened the "*auri sacra fames*," the cursed hungering after gold, which has produced all these rings, jobs, fraudulent claims, swindling contracts, briberies, lobbyings and all that variety of frauds for which the English language could furnish no names, and new words had to be invented to designate them. The same consequence follows with us that did in Rome. To the victors belong the spoils—and these spoils have become so immensely valuable that those who hold them will, if they can, plunge the country into anarchy, ruin and civil war rather than yield them up.

We had occasion some days ago to allude to the enormous and universal defalcations that disgrace the government in all its branches. But although these frauds are every day assuming more and more gigantic proportions, they are in fact but the smallest part of the evil inflicted upon the whole nation. The country is rich and can bear the loss of hundreds of millions; but what it cannot bear is the loss of public virtue, honesty and honor, followed as it *must* be by the loosening of all moral obligations in private life. Can the spectacle of political profligacy and of rapid and scandalous fortunes, realized with impunity by peculation in office, be without a deleterious effect upon the young men of the land? But the evil does not stop there. It is surely and not slowly destroying all the foundations of republican government. It is making universal suffrage a mockery—expressing the sense of the people less faithfully than a French *plebiscite*. If a Convention is called it is managed by a ring which employ every corrupt means to carry their point. At the polls bribery, patronage and the party lash at one point; bayonets at another; the terror produced by an iniquitous perversion of the forms of justice at a third; disgust the honest, frighten off the timid, silence all opposition and the trick is done. The intrigue of a ring is foisted upon the country as the will of the people.

This suggests another thought. When demoralization and corruption once become fixed in the public life of a people there is no more hope of a return to former purity. The dagger of Brutus could destroy a Cæsar, but it was powerless to remove the degeneracy which craved for another master. At a later day, when a victorious general was made consul for a term of years, how long was it before the universal suffrage of a subservient people made him consul for ten years, then consul for life and finally emperor? There are enough points of resemblance between these times and ours to excite apprehensions of similar consequences.

IT WAS a theory among one of the peoples of antiquity that excessive capacity of voice was attained at the expense of the powers of mind. If the U. S. District Attorney Darius Hannibal Starbuck

("Phœbus! what a name,
To fill the trump of future fame!")

had lived in that day, and in that country, what a practical exemplification of the theory he would have presented! We have seen him, and oh! ye God's, *heard* him. The vocal resonance and the brainless vacuity are both *there!* In a word, the fuss and emptiness of a *squedunk!*

"I WILL LET you know, sir," said an indignant Judge out West, who brought up an offender for cursing his Honor out of Court, in a private quarrel, that "I am as much a subject of contempt *out of* Court as *in* Court!" According to the ruling of Judge Bond, who binds over Beard, Wilson and Mitchell (the parties who had the recent "unpleasantness" at Salisbury with Starbuck, in which Judge Brooks "mixed,") in a heavy bond and intimates severe punishment in store for them, the Federal Court "is as much a subject of contempt" *in an omnibus*, as anywhere else!

IN THE PERILOUS TIMES of the Stuarts, of England, when no man's personal safety was assured, it was a standard toast of the gay Duke of Buckingham: "May all of us that are not hanged in the interval meet together again here" on such and such a day. We have not improved, under the model government, on the age of the Stuarts. By the villainous and mercenary system of espionage practiced by the Federal Government, under which some degraded miscreant will swear away another's life and liberty for the pay of an active spy, every man's peace and security are in constant jeopardy.

Radical Economy,

As the Radical party in this State are very much disturbed about the expenses of the government in this State, and are also very much exercised about paying off every dollar of the National indebtedness, we respectfully call their attention to the following little table of the expenditures of the Federal Government since Jackson's administration. It is well enough to keep posted. The exhibit is *exclusive* of interest and principal paid on the public debt:

Administration.	*Period*	*Cost per capita.*
Jackson's	8 years.	$ 1 16
Van Buren's	4 years.	1 78
Polk's	4 years.	1 75
Pierce's	4 years.	1 96
Buchanan's	4 years.	2 19
Grant's	1 year.	4 76
Grant's	1 year.	10 28

Constructive Conspiracy.

Mr. S. F. Phillips, the paid auxiliary of the ponderous Starbuck in the "Ku Klux" trials, has enunciated doctrines that are not less marked by moral and political recklessness than by legal extravagance and absurdity. The virtual declaration that an assault upon the Republican party is an attack upon the government is an instance of the former; while the later assumption that a member of the so-called Ku-Klux Klan, in one county, is constructively guilty of an outrage perpetrated by members in another and distant county, though he may have had no actual participation in, or knowledge of it, is a flagrant example of the latter. Mr. Phillips is driven to desperation by the consciousness, which any man, raised as he has been, *must* feel, of the disreputable position he occupies. Like the mad bull of the Torso, he rushes blindly and furiously at every object.

It is a bad rule that will not work both ways. Mr. Phillips, for aught we know, may be a member of the League. If not, many of the most prominent of his present friends and allies are. *Constructively*, therefore, he, or they, as the case may be, are guilty of the incendiarism committed in various portions of the State by order of the League, or by members of the League, and should be punished accordingly!

A Fine Speech—The True Issue.

In profundity of thought, in perception of vital political truths, in clearness of statement and in felicity of dection, the recent speech of the Hon. WILLIAM S. GROESBECK, of Ohio, delivered before a mass meeting of the Democracy at Steubenville, was one of the finest efforts that the times have elicited. It stamps that gentleman as a wise statesman and an eloquent constitutional lawyer.

After regreting the spirit of unfairness and domination in which the late amendments to the Constitution were adopted, and the tendency to encroachment upon State sovereignty manifested in them, he declares that "the State" is not *destroyed*, and we may *yet* preserve it, if we have the good sense no longer to waste our strength upon questions that have passed to final judgment. Denying that the Democratic party is engaged in a crusade against the negro, he says to the people: "It would be an unmanly warfare. Point your guns yonder, upon the National Capitol,—at the high places, against Imperialism and Absolutism. There is your danger, and there is to be your struggle."

Never were truer words uttered. If the early fathers, who fondly hoped that they were laying the sure foundation of a lasting *Republican* government could look upon the work of their hands in its present mutilated and perverted form, they would never recognize or own it. Inherent State immunities infringed or violently wrested away—the President invested with absolute authority, at his own weak caprice, to declare martial law and suspend the great writ,—citizens torn from their homes and transported to distant places for trial, on mere suspicion, or incarcerated without the privilege of bail,—hordes of depraved and malignant spies swarming in the land like loathsome reptiles in a jungle,—Congress closing the mouth of the Supreme Judicial Tribunal of the country,—an Executive growing rich on presents and largess; these things tell, too mournfully, the terrible tendency to Imperial Absolutism. Alluding to the "Act to enforce the XIVth Amendment," Mr. Groesbeck indulges in the following strong language:

GRANT MADE A CZAR.

My friends, this is not a temporary law, nor is it confined in its application to any particular locality. It stands as our permanent policy, and applies over the whole nation. It applies to Ohio, to all the Western, and Northern, and Eastern States, as well as to the Southern States. From this day each and all of them are exposed to this military invasion; from this day the writ of *habeas corpus* may be suspended against your liberties and mine, at the will of one man. One man decides the whole case, and he who makes the decision executes it according to his own pleasure. To put the matter in the mildest form, we make a permanent despot over us all to correct a temporary and local evil. It may be a treasonous outbreak in a mere township. That is enough; a case is made for the President, and this extraordinary power is let loose against us. The State may differ with the President—it may deny that there is a case for his interference; and if there be a case of domestic violence, it may insist that it can and will put it down, in due time, and in the best way. What matters it now what the State may think or wish? It is no longer fit to keep the peace within its own borders. It is silenced, and the whole matter is with the President. But, we are told, the President will not abuse this extraordinary power. Who knows that? Again they tell us we can trust him. A free people trusts nobody with such powers. I can point you to long reigns of despots during which the peace of the nation was undisturbed, and all rights were respected and enjoyed. The sword of absolute power lay, all the while, at the hand of the ruler, and was not once lifted. But what people, jealous of their liberties and safety, would place it there?

How violent, and dangerous, and unnecessary is this legislation. The war is over, but the spirit is still upon us. The sword is everywhere—in front of us, to the right of us, to the left of us, on all sides and in all measures. It is fast becoming the daily remedy for private wrongs. The old-fashioned ways of keeping the peace with civil officers chosen by ourselves from among our neighbors, are dying out, and the practices of despotism are taking their places.

We have rarely read anything more just, expressive and forcible than the following passage, in which the distinguished orator describes the value, dignity and sovereignty of State-hood, and enforces the obligation of State allegiance and affection:

THE STATES MUST BE CHERISHED.

Let us ever cherish the State. It is our home government, at our very door. It educated us in our childhood and has watched over us during all our lives. It guards us by day and by night—our lives, our liberties, our reputations, our persons, and our property. It is our exclusive handiwork, and we make its laws and execute them. We are the best judges of what concerns ourselves, and through it we manage all that concerns ourselves. It trains us to activity, teaches us self-reliance, makes us vigilant and develops us into sturdy, bold and independent citizens.—We strengthen under these constant and daily exercises, and learn more and more to appreciate the privileges of freemen and the blessings of self-government. Take home sovereignty out of the State and its vitality is gone. Centralize this sovereignty at Washington, and we are transferred to a distant, outside authority. No longer governing ourselves, we must be governed. Dependent upon Washington, we soon lose our self-dependence, and relieved of responsibility, we sink into indolence and indifference.—The earnest, manly citizen who once participated in public affairs, and found his chief interest in them, degenerated into a mere subject, whose whole duty is to obey law, and whose only desire is to be amused in his idleness. This is logic; this is history. Moreover, centralization of power is fatal to Republican government where the territory is vast and the population large. Success is our case. Our domain is a continent and our population large and rapidly increasing. But under the wise and beautiful system of our fathers I see no great peril in this, for this system allows of indefinite increase of population and indefinite expansion of territory without necessarily weakening the ties of the Union. Divide the population into convenient communities and distribute and localize sovereignty among them, as is done in our State system, and the danger is greatly lessened, if not entirely removed. There is just as much vitality in the outermost States of our vast circle as in those that lie nearest to the national capital.—California, on the far-off Pacific, is as well situated, under this arrangement, as Maryland, that abuts upon the District of Columbia. The forces that prepare and qualify the citizen for Republican government are the same in all localities, and no stronger in one than another. Where a State is, there is home sovereignty, there you have a vigorous, self-reliant, and free people.

I must believe, and I shall hope to the last, that the people of the United States will never consent to the destruction of the State as our fathers made it, or that it shall be weakened or reduced to a mere dependency or satrapy of the General Government. The State has the safekeeping of our dearest rights, even of our liberties; and if the keeper be slain, our liberties will be stolen. I yield to no one in love of the Union. It is indispensable for us. Mere federation of the States is not enough. We tried it and failed. We needed a more perfect Union than mere federation, and we made such a Union, and it has not failed. I rejoice in it; in its history, its achievements, its successes, and its example. There is no better government. It needs no eulogy; its fame fills the earth. We should be proud of it; proud of our citizenship in it, and the duty is upon all to support and preserve it. But let us not forget the State. They are, as it were, our family governments; we are in daily companionship with them; they are very near to us, and we should cherish them with the tenderest affection. Two years ago I was on the sea, returning to this country. It was very pleasant to realize that I was coming this way, and I longed to touch the shore, and thought I should then be home. But I was mistaken; I was still journeying, and did not feel that I had reached home till I entered that smaller but more familiar sovereignty, the State of Ohio. Love the State; preserve the State. And it shall be preserved, and the judgment of the people shall again be heard, declaring that the Federal Government shall have the charge of our general concerns, and no more, and that the State Governments shall have the charge of our local concerns, each of its own.

SPECIAL PREMIUMS.—We direct attention to the attractive Special Premiums offered by that enterprising firm Messrs. C. D. Myers & co., in a department of home industry which needs encouragement. We knew that such enterprising gentlemen would be sure to put forward inducements which will meet a popular want. They are, in all they undertake, fully abreast of these stirring times.

CAPE FEAR AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION. We direct attention to the attractive Special Premiums offered by Messrs. Sol. Bear & Bros., to be awarded at the Fair of the Cape Fear Agricultural Association.—Messrs. S. Bear & Bros. have added very much to their facilities for doing business. They now occupy two stores and five floors. At their old stand they have three stories devoted entirely to wholesale. The first story is their department of dry goods and notions; the second clothing, and the third boots and shoes.

In the retail store, just north of their old stand, the first floor is devoted to dry goods, and the second to gentlemen's war. Taken altogether, it is one of the most complete establishments in the State.

COLUMBUS COURT.—Alfred Mackey, colored, was tried at Columbus Court, on Thursday last, for the murder of Mr. Jno. Stancil, at Cerro Gordo, some months ago, a full account of which was published in the JOURNAL at the time. The trial continued from 10 o'clock in the morning until 11 at night. Col. John A. Richardson, the Solicitor, Capt. John W. Ellis and H. C. Richardson, Esq., appeared for the prosecution, and Col. N. A. McLean and W. J. Stanley, Esq., for the defence. The prisoner was found guilty, and was sentenced by His Honor, Judge Russell, to be hung on Friday, the 27th inst. We understand that, since conviction, Mackey has made a full confession of the murder.

Calvin Oxendine, the Robeson county outlaw, was also to have been tried at this term, but the case was postponed on account of the absence of an important witness.

A HORRIBLE MURDER.—We learn, by letter and by private advices, that a horrible murder was perpetrated in Scuffletown on last Saturday night. The victim was an old colored man, some 60 years old, named Samuel Locklear, and the reputed murderer is a man named Brady, a recruit who lately joined Company K, 4th U. S. Artillery, now stationed at Eureka, near Buie's store, in Robeson county. It is alleged that Brady, while under the influence of liquor, went to Locklear's house and demanded that he show him the way to the house of one of the Lowrey gang. This Locklear attempted to do, and, while walking in advance of Brady, was shot and killed. The soldier, it is said, then proceeded to the house of another colored man and made the same demand. He, too, walked in advance of the soldier, who cocked his gun to shoot him, but, hearing the click of the lock, he broke and ran into the woods, thus saving his life. The report of the gun, when Locklear was killed, was distinctly heard at the camp of the soldiers.

On Sunday some of Locklear's family came into the camp and made complaint to the commanding officer, who took the matter in hand, when Brady was recognized by them as being the party who left the house with Locklear. An examination was had, which resulted in Brady being taken to Lumberton on Monday, and committed to jail.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.—The Board of County Commissioners met yesterday afternoon in regular monthly session.

It was ordered that the Committee on Public Buildings be allowed until the next meeting of the Board to submit plans and specifications for repairs of the county jail.

The petition of citizens of Caswell county was referred to the Committee on Roads and Bridges, to ascertain the cost of the proposed bridge across Black River at Point Caswell, and to report at the meeting of this Board in November.

The report of S. VanAmringe, Superintendent of the County Work House, was received and ordered filed.

It was ordered that the Clerk of this Board inform the Trustees of Franklin township that this Board is of the opinion that the Trustees are not authorized by law to change the valuation of real estate for 1869, except as provided in section 25 of the Revenue law for 1870-'71.

J. W. Schenck, Jr., Sheriff of the county, filed an additional bond of $20,000 with J.C. Abbott, Mary J. Schenck, S.S. Satchwell, Joseph H. Neff and E. R. Brink as sureties. Commissioner J. C. Heyer recorded his vote in the negative.

Ordered that the Board return to Sheriff Schenck their approbation of the manner in which he has collected and paid over the county taxes.

Ordered that the jail fees hereafter be 45 cents *per capita*.

Ordered that the County Treasurer be ordered to pay to E. J. Pennypacker and P. H. Langdon the amounts due them, amounting to $11,455 for money borrowed, thus redeeming the county bonds held by them as collateral security for the loan.

License was granted F. W. Heyer to retail spirituous liquors corner Second and Market streets.

Ordered that the time allowed the Register of Deeds in which to file his bond be extended one week.

Adjourned to meet next Saturday, 7th instant, at 10 o'clock.

Daily Journal October 3.

FIRE IN ELIZABETHTOWN.—We regret to learn that a very disastrous fire occurred at Elizabethtown, in Bladen county, on last Saturday. About 10 o'clock on the morning of that day flames were discovered on the roof of a house occupied by Mr. W. H. Sykes, the Sheriff of the county.—When first seen, as our informant describes it, they could have been covered with a table cloth but, in despite of the efforts made to check them, they rapidly spread and soon the entire building was in flames. They next communicated to a law office occupied by Col. J. A. Richardson and from thence to a law office occupied by Mr. R. H. Lyon. Both of these were consumed, when the flames reached the large store house of Mr. F. F. Cumming which was also soon destroyed. They next spread to and consumed a law office occupied by Mr. T. H. Sutton and a smoke house and kitchen on the old Crofton property, belonging to Mr. Sutton. The losses sustained were as follows, and only on the buildings, the furniture and goods having all been removed:

T. C. Smith, loss on house occupied by Mr. Sykes and offices occupied by Messrs, Richardson and Lyon, $4,000, no insurance; F. F. Cumming, on his store house, $3,000, no insurance; J. A. McDowell, on office occupied by Mr. Sutton, $1,000, no insurance; T. H. Sutton, on smoke house and kitchen, $500, no insurance.

There is no reason to believe that the fire was other than accidental. The citizens, of course, worked hard in the effort to subdue the flames, but they had nothing to fight with but the water in the wells and this was soon exhausted.

WILMINGTON AND CHARLESTON.—For some time past we have noticed frequently in the Charleston papers unkind allusions to our city, which we have passed over without reply, and as is customary with us Tarheels, we go on our way quietly without letting the outside world know what we are doing. We are not dead, however, in this "little fever hole" (as the *Courier* is pleased to call us,) as the many new buildings now going up, the immense piles of goods now landing from the New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore steamers and the thousands of barrels of naval stores lying on our wharves, will indicate. But we are steadily growing and prospering, and hope, by hard work, and by minding our own business, to be very soon in better condition, than we ever have been. The *Courier*, speaking of the business of Charleston, says: "It is true that we haven't supplied Savannah and Wilmington with the usual amount of goods (this season) but the fact is, situated as these cities are, on small fresh-water rivers, our people dislike going there during the sickly summer and fall months, even when stimulated by the hopes of profit." We did not know before that Charleston ever sold us anything, save now and then a ton or two of Phosphate rock, but we do know, though, that very many of the vessels that go to Charleston, come over here for return cargoes and are never disappointed; they always find a good paying freight ready on our wharves. These vessels swell up the numbers of the "many little craft that are flitting in and out the shallow waters of the Cape Fear."

Besides the many steamers and coasting vessels dispatched from this Port within the last two months, we will name the following foreign vessels, which have been loaded for foreign ports, viz: Spanish Bark Victoria, Perez, for Grenada; Br. Brig Almater, for St. Domingo; N. G. Schr. Mendury, for Bremen; Br. Bark Nicktaux, for Rotterdam; Br. Brig J. W. Baars, London; Dan. Bark Peddler, for Constratz; Br. Bark Minerva, for Liverpool; Br. Brig Firm, for Hamburg; Br. Brig J. L. Pye, for London; Br. Bark Scottish Bride, for Stettin; Br. Brig Lochinvar, for Surinam; Br. Bark Thermutis, for Liverpool; Br. Brig Anna, for Amsterdam; Br. Brig Goldfinder, for St. Domingo; Br. Brig Maggie Gross, for London; Br. Bark Ansdell, for London.

Besides these, there are now due and loading for foreign ports, four Barques, nine Brigs, one Schooner—all foreign vesels.

We also notice that for the same time our exports have been as follows: Cotton, 1,737 bales; Crude Turpentine, 4,804 bbls; Spirits, 37,437 bbls; Rosin, 93,692 bbls; Tar, 3,869 bbls; Lumber, 3,965,000 feet.

This does not include the enormous quantity taken away by the Railroads, and by smaller craft. Thousands of barrels of naval stores have been carried on to Northern and Western markets by rail, and nearly all of the cotton goes that way.

Ours is acknowledged to be the best corn market in the South, and we supply the world with naval stores. The actual statistics show that the health of the city will compare favorably with that of any seaboard or inland Southern city, and, notwithstanding the disastrous effects of the war, our population has increased more than 50 per cent during the last decade.

The *Courier* sneers and the JOURNAL replies with facts and figures. We invite the *Courier* to a full and free discussion of facts, substantiated by figures, for only on such can a genuine argument be based.

A Frenchman on Civilization and Progress.

An ancient Frenchman, who has resided in the Florrissant Valley for half a century or more, came to the city the other day to pay his taxes. He had known the collector from the childhood of the latter, and therefore paid up more willingly than he would if his money was going into the hands of a stranger. In doing so, however, the old pioneer gave expression to his feelings in an unreserved manner.

"Hey, Mistaire Magwire, you collect ze tax, hey?"

"Yes, sir, I collect the tax, and pay the money over to the city, the county and the State."

"What for you make so much, by gar?"

"O, the progress of the country and the civilization of the age demand heavier taxes every year."

"Damn your civilization, and your what you call progress! Look here Mistaire 'Magwire, some time, a leetle while ago some men come to my place, in ze Florissant, and stick down some stakes, and put up a three-tegged stool wiz one telescope on it. I say, 'What you make here?' Zey say, 'We make one railroad, for civilization and progress.' All right. Next two or three days some more men come and put down some stakes, and set up anozer three-legged stool and a telescope, and I say, 'What ze hell is zis?' Zey say, 'Railroad.' I say, 'Damn ze railroad! I got railroad enough; put him a leetle further ovair, and give ze ozer fellow some railroad!' Zey say to me, 'You must be oppoze to ze civilization and progress.' I say, 'To hell wiz civilization and progress! It make too much tax. In ze good old time, when nobody but Frenchmen live here, we leave ze door wide open at night and nobody steal. Now we lock ze door, and put one iron bar up zis way, and anozer cross zat way, and yet ze burglaire git in anyhow. You make so much railroad you eat us up wiz ze tax. You put up ze school-house, and we learn to read, and zen we git to be tier! And you call zis civilization and progress. Dam! I avez a leetle too much of zis civilization and progress. What is it good for if it don't make men honest? What is ze good of ze railroad if it take all we make to pay ze tax?"

The collector undertook to argue the case with the primitive settler, but his antiquated ideas were too deeply fixed to be changed, and after paying his tax he stalked away, cursing "ze civilization and progress."

Tribute to Southern Honesty and Honor.

The Nashville correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial, in alluding to the possible nomination of Horace Greeley, pays the following compliment to the Southern people:

Greeley's honesty, his indisputable honesty, would give him strength in the South. I mean the honesty that would shrink from even taking a gift, in consideration of bestowing an office. The Southern people loathe a man who uses a public office to enrich himself. Whatever may be their faults, they are honest. They do not worship the almighty dollar to the extent of bartering away their honor for it. The old Southern fire-eating Democrats we are taught were wicked men, and wicked they were about some things, but they did not use their offices to fill their pockets. They did not form rings to make money or establish gift enterprizes. This old fashioned honesty, this abhorrence of anything that looks like prostituting public office to private 'gain, is as abhorrent to the Southern people now as it ever was, and probably more, for they have been called upon since the war to have considerable experience with that sort of thing, and to know it not to love it, especially when it is done at their expense. For the past six years the Southern States have been converted into an arena of robbery, presenting a spectacle of fraud and corruption perhaps unexampled in the history of the world; yet Southern-born men have had little to do with it. Your true Southerner, if he has sense enough to get an office, has too much honor to steal. In all my experience, as correspondent of the *Commercial*, in the different Southern States, I have found the worst thieves, the most insatiate robbers, to be Northern men. There has been more stolen in South Carolina, or in Louisiana, since the war, than in all the Southern States put together from the Revolution to 1860.

Sorosis will bloom resplendent next Winter.

They lasso alligators at Jacksonville, Florida.

Five hundred pennyweights of gold make one lump of quartz, according to Georgia arithmetic.

A woman defeated a man for the cotton picking championship of Darlington county, S. C.

THE INVISIBLE EMPIRE—NOT A POLITICAL SOCIETY.

The testimony for the defence in the Ku-Klux trials, now going on at Raleigh, discloses a very singular feature—one which seems to have escaped attention altogether until now. Witness after witness testified that he belonged to "the Invisible Empire" (the real name of the order) and that there was nothing in the oath referring to politics, to the suppression of Radicalism, the punishment of Radicals or prescribing how the persons taking it should vote. Many of the witnesses testified that they were Republicans and had cast Republican votes at the last election. Others said that they had voted both ways at different times, and the object of the order was to protect the people from the stealing and burning that was going on, without regard to politics. We cannot at present do more than glance at the testimony of two of the witnesses:

Thomas Woods examined by Judge Fowle—Live in Cleveland; knew nothing of the Invisible Empire till he came here; joined the Union League first; then heard of something else being gotten up—something like this; joined it 1st March last; was opposed to the rebellion; was for the Union, and since the rebellion have claimed to be the same; don't know which of the present parties he belongs to; "am for the General Washington platform"; did not vote last election; was in prison at that time; election before that voted for all the Republicans but one; never voted otherwise; voted for Grant, for the constitution and for Holden; go for the party which is for the good of the country; there was nothing in the organization to interfere with voting; would not have joined it if there had been anything against the Union, the constitution, or in reference to voting; would have had nothing to do with any such; did not swear to oppose the Republican party; no recollection as to its corruptions; joined for self-protection chiefly—heard of raids and rows and whipping in the country, and was told that I would be safe in it.

John S. Green sworn and examined by Judge Fowle. Live in Rutherford; always voted the Republican ticket; never voted the Democratic ticket; belonged to the Invisible Empire; was initiated by Franklin Green in Cleaveland; was a Republican then and remained so while in the order; took no obligation as to voting; took one to oppose the Republican party in all its corruptions; good Republicans did all they could to purge the party; saw nothing in the Invisible Empire to affect witness' Republicanism; was not sworn to disobey the laws of the State or of the United States, and nothing to keep him from voting as he pleased; it was no secret that witness voted the Republican ticket.

Among the twelve or fifteen witnesses whose testimony is before us, a majority confessed to being Republicans, and testified as to the non-political character of the order.

This testimony must, when it comes to be spread abroad, convince the public that there is more rottenness and cruelty in the party that is attempting to keep itself in power by means of the Ku Klux than there is in that order itself. The truth will all come out finally. Thus far political judges and prosecutors and Congressional committees and bribed witnesses have had it all their own way. Bad as vigilance committees are, (and that appears to be the character of this order,) there is something much worse, and that is an administration that persecutes citizens of the country for vile, personal and partisan ends.—Richmond *Whig*.

THE KILLING OF GEN. J. H. CLANTON.

The Montgomery Advertiser comes to us clad in mourning for the untimely death of Gen. J. H. Clanton. It gives the following particulars of the sad occurrence in telegrams from Knoxville, Tenn:

Tomilson Fort, in his evidence before the coroner's jury, stated that on the evening of the 27th, soon after six o'clock, he had just met Col. D. M. Nelson, and was walking arm-in-arm with him, being an old friend, when he saw General Clanton with a dark-whiskered gentleman, Col. A. S. Prosser, on the other side of the street. They crossed over and met them, and he introduced General Clanton to Nelson, with the remark that Nelson fought "us." Fort was in the Confederate army, and Clanton also, but had been very liberal and honorable towards his late enemies. Nelson or Clanton proposed to go and take a drink. Colonel Fort thinks Colonel Nelson made the proposition. As they walked along the talk turned in some way on amusements, and Colonel Nelson remarked that he could show General Clanton something good if he was not afraid. General Clanton said, "Do you think I'm afraid?"—Col. Nelson said "I don't know whether you are or not." The same remarks were repeated several times, Col. Nelson apparently becoming excited, while Gen. Clanton was cool. Col. Fort put his hand on Col. Nelson's shoulder, who was under the influence of liquor, and said "Keep cool Dave; you are in the wrong; there is no use in fighting." Although, as Nelson repeated, "I don't know whether you are afraid or not," Gen. Clanton said "well if you think I'm afraid just try me; name your friend, time, place and distance."—Nelson said, "This is as good a time and place as any." Gen. Clanton then said, "Fort step off the ground for your friend." Col. Fort refused to do so as both were friends, and there was no cause for a quarrel. While he was talking with Gen. Clanton, Col. Nelson had gone into Eifler's saloon, and as he was urging Clanton to go off as Nelson was drunk, Fort heard the door of the St. Nicholas open. He looked and saw Col. Nelson with a double barreled gun coming out. He thought that Nelson fired the first shot, and as he fired, Clanton levelled his pistol, cocked it and fired. Nelson at once fired again, and after the shot, General Clanton fell forward, doubling himself up on his hands and face. He did not know what became of Nelson after the fatal shot was fired. Colonel Fort stated that during all the conversation General Clanton held his hands on his coat collar, while Nelson kept his hands in his pockets!

Drs. W. F. Green, from Greenville, and J. B. Tadlock, stated to the jury on oath, after making an examination of the body, that fifteen or eighteen shot, or small balls, had entered the chest near the right shoulder, fracturing the shoulder joint and severing several arteries and veins which were essential to life. They thought a portion of the shot had entered the lungs. Two shots or slugs were taken out of the back side of the shoulder by them.

Col. Nelson immediately after the fatal shot procured a horse and fled across the country. The last heard of him was at 11 o'clock last night when he was reported to have passed the toll-gate on the Kingston pike three miles ahead of Sheriff Gossett. The father of Col. Nelson, Hon. T. A. R. Nelson, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of this State, sent out two of his other sons in company with the Sheriff to bring him back if they could find him.

He is the second son of Hon. T. A. R. Nelson, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of this State, a jurist and statesman of national reputation. He was a captain in an East Tennessee regiment in the Federal army during the late war, and was on Gen. Gillem's staff. Toward the close of the war he was brevetted Lieutenant Colonel. He is a young man of warm, generous and impulsive nature, and has a host of friends, who will deplore so untoward an event in his career. The remains of Gen. Clanton, clad in a new suit of gray cassimere, with a bouquet of evergreens and flowers on the breast, from the hands of Mrs. J. A. Rea, of Montgomery, remained for some time in the reading room at the Lamar House.

SPENCERIAN SCANDAL.

Why Did Mr. Spencer Go to New York?—Was it Because Mrs. S. Loved the Woman's Club More and Mr. S. Less?—Both Sides of the Story.

The Patriot of this morning publishes a story of reported domestic unpleasantness between Mrs. Sarah J. Spencer and her husband, arising from her connection with the Woman's Club, and leadership in the social evil reform movement, which has resulted, according to that paper, in the departure of Mr. Spencer for New York. The story told is briefly this:

All our readers know of the storm raised by the too plain talk of some of the speakers of the Lincoln Hall meeting last Friday evening. On Saturday night succeeding, a meeting of the woman's Club was held to elect officers for the ensuing year. The Club insisted upon Mrs. Spencer taking the presidency, when her husband was called from the chair, and expostulated with her—first on the ground of business, and secondly, on the ground that she had already too much to attend to. Leaving her husband under the impression that she would decline the office, she took the floor and thanked them for the favor shown, and stated that "circumstances over which she had no control compelled her to decline." Then a long discussion ensued, the result of which caused her to reconsider the declination and accept the trust. Mrs. Spencer states that when she went to her room that night she approached her husband with

CERTAIN LITTLE ENDEARMENTS,

and asked him to make up, but he refused to do so, and seemed much hurt and annoyed that she had finally accepted the presidency. Before the meeting on Saturday he explicitly forbade her to accept the presidency of the club under any circumstances, as he imagined it would ruin his business. Rumor has it that after she thus disobeyed, Mr. Spencer gave his wife until Sunday night to make up her mind to resign the post, or in the event of her refusal at that time,

HE WOULD LEAVE HER,

and hie to the other portions of the habitable globe. The trying hour came, and Mrs. Spencer, with resolutions, declined to resign, and the Professor departed for New York city.

Mrs. Spencer says she always was independent, and had her own views about the relations of husband and wife, and that at the altar, she had the word "obey" emitted from the marriage ceremony.

In reference to her course in the club she said: "Well,

I WAS IN A QUANDARY.

There was the edict of my husband compelling me to decline, and the club urging and compelling me to accept. After discussion closed I saw it would be fatal to the club to persist in my declination, and I, thinking my cause just, and that I was right, accepted the presidency. Of course this disturbed Mr. Spencer; and he told me that I must resign; but as to any conditions, such as rumor has it, there is no foundation for it whatever. On Sunday night I received a note from him telling me that he had gone to New York to look after our Spencerian interests, for he has the general management of that branch all over the country."

While admitting that Mr. Spencer left her somewhat disturbed in spirit at her acceptance of the presidency of the Woman's Club, she wents it understood that the separation is not final. The Business College, she says, is in a highly flourishing condition, and, instead of her connection with the Woman's Club having hurt it, the result has been a large acquisition of students. With regard to the project of saving fallen women, Mrs. S. has unlimited hope in ultimate success, but the public meeting plan has been abandoned. She has ten of these 'fallen angels" now domiciled under her roof, and does not doubt that she can make good and virtuous women of them for the future.

"A BUSINESS TRIP."

Here is the Chronicle's version (you pays your money and takes your choice): Prof. H. C. Spencer, of the Business College, is in New York looking after 'Spencerian' interests in the North. He left earnest wishes for the success of the Woman's Club. Any rumor to the effect that he was opposed to the movement is utterly without foundation. He was the first to open his house to the reclaimed, treated them with perfect kindness and courtesy, and left earnest assurances of his approval of the work."—Washington Star.

Political—The Letter of John Quincy Adams Accepting the Democratic Nomination for Governor.

QUINCY, Sept. 27, 1871.

Hon. Edward Avery, Chairman Democratic State Convention:

DEAR SIR—I have received your official announcement that the Convention over which you recently presided at Springfield, selected me as their candidate for Governor. I feel very sensibly such a token of the confidence of a large number of my fellow-citizens, and I gratefully accept the honor. It is unnecessary for me at this day to rehearse to my friends in Massachusetts my opinions upon public affairs, especially as they were substantially epitomized in the resolves adopted by the Convention. They have undergone no recent change. Now, as formerly, I think it wise to use calm and moderate methods in dealing with questions of state, to adhere scrupulously to constitutional forms in enforcing the will of the people, and to make haste slowly with revolutionry reforms. But I may be pardoned if, in view of a hesitation which lingers here and there, I declare my especial satisfaction at the position adopted by the Convention in respect to the later Amendments to the Constitution of the United States. I am heartily glad to see good citizens who have disputed the plan of adjustment required by the party in power so long as it was debatable, acquiesce cheerfully when once it has become irrevocable.

It seems to me to be the part of patriotism now to accept honestly and without mental reservation those Amendments as the final settlement and pacification of the civil war, and then to turn resolutely away from the irritating and painful memories of the past to the pressing duties of the future. That future, if we wisely improve it, may be made to redeem, and more than redeem, all the sufferings and all the errors of the past. It may warn us to guard jealously the invaluable habit of local self-governments, while we yield to the irresistable instincts of national unity. It may teach us to alleviate oppressive taxation by economy and skill in fiscal management, so that a tariff may no longer strangle trade. Universal amnesty and equal rights may once again demonstrate to the world that the people at their homes may be trusted to preserve the peace and maintain the principles of liberty without soldiers to make them afraid. And above all, a kindly and considerate policy towards vanquished citizens may make us again a prosperous and happy people, cordially united in a friendship based upon mutual esteem and cemented by identical interests.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

STATE NEWS.

Newbern wants a board of trade.

Frost has appeared at Weldon.

Frosts are reported in various portions of the State.

Wayne Superior Court is now in session.

A company of United States troops is stationed at Charlotte.

First frost of the season in Charlotte on Friday.

The Masons of Battleboro' are talking of instituting a Lodge of the Order in that town.

The North Carolina M. E. Conference meets the 29th of November, at Charlotte.

Newbern is sorely beset with chills and fever.

The Pee Dee Herald says: The revivals at churches of different denominations, continue throughout the county.—Still a "season of repentance" has not occurred here in a long time.

The Newbern Times says that a gentleman who has been on a tour of observation through the counties along the line of the W. & W. Railroad, says there is a scarcity of labor. Fine fields of cotton are to be seen without a single picker at work.

The Goldsboro' Messenger says that a white lad 12 years of age, a son of James Smith, Esq., fell from a tree on Thursday last, and broke both arms and a leg. He is now doing well.

Rev. McIver Esq., of Mecklenburg county, has been appointed Superintendent of Public Instruction, vice S. S. Ashe, resigned. The Pilgrim has gone on a pilgrimage to Plymouth Rock. One by one.

The Weldon News says: The weather recently has been exceedingly propitious for the gathering of cotton, and, from what we can see, the opportunity has been well improved. The crop will be secured much earlier this year, than usual. It is now evident that the crop on the uplands is very much damaged. But few farmers will realize from the river or bottom lands will realize a two-thirds crop, many not more than half.

The United States Circuit Court adjourned on Tuesday, to the last Saturday in November. On the last day of its session, 15 persons were either convicted, or plead guilty, in the last Biggerstaff raid, and were sentenced to from 6 months to 2 years imprisonment. Some 19 others submitted and plead guilty in cases not then disposed of, and were sentenced to from 6 months to 2 years imprisonment. All of these terms are to be served out in the county jails.

The Raleigh Sentinel says: Nathan Boggins, the Ku klux commissioner of the best government the world ever knew, who has been so active in arresting and after initiating them into the Ku-Klan, was seen, after he left this city, crossing into South Carolina with a load-ed wagon at Nicholson's Ferry, at the head of Sandy Run. Nathan has gray, or light eyes, is five feet eight inches high, weighs 149½ pounds, avoirdupois. He had with him about $900, paid him by the government for detective service. He is wanted here as a witness to be initiated men into the Ku-klux and telling them the purpose was to support the government and maintain the peace and order of society.

SOUTH CAROLINA ITEMS.

Peter McColl, for 30 years past clerk of the Marlboro court, died last Saturday.

A camp meeting at Trenholm's Grove, near Columbia, last Sunday.

Intermittent and remittent fevers prevail in Bennettsville.

Bennettsville is to have a handsome new Methodist Church.

The fall dramatic season will open in Charleston on the 23d inst.

McDuff Cohan and Robert M. Edwards, of Charleston, have patented a machine for double seaming tin.

The Gulf Stream, a new iron steamer, makes the run from Philadelphia to Charleston in 60 hours.

From the Richmond Whig.

THE JUDICIAL CAMPAIGN.

The Raleigh papers of Saturday bring another batch of convicts. The verdict is as follows:

THE VERDICT.

Not Guilty—Benj. Gould, Jos. Wilson, Neil Gould, Alfred Early, Jos. Depriest, Jas. McDaniel, Jos. McDaniel, Achilles Graham and John Calton.

Guilty on all three counts—Amos Owen.

Guilty on the third county only—James Lacey, Jason Witherow, Wm. Depriest, Oliver Carson, Owen Carson, Benj. Forrester, Thos. Fortune, Jos. Fortune, Adolphus Depriest, Lloyd Early. Leander Fortune, Daniel Fortune, Sam'l Biggerstaff, Lloyd Biggerstaff, Barton Biggerstaff and Jackson Teal.

Judge *Pros.* was entered as to Amos Owen and Jos. Fortune.

The charges contained in the three counts of the indictment are as follows:

The first charged the defendants with conspiring to beat Aaron V. Biggerstaff to prevent him from exercising his right of suffrage the second with beating him for having exercised the right, and the third with a conspiracy to prevent the execution of the first section of an act to enforce the rights of citizens of the United States to vote, &c.

Judge Bond charged the jury. The following passage contains the gist of it, and shows that under the benign laws of this sway, a man may be guilty of a crime without being conscious of it, or of having done anything to warrant the same, except by construction of judge and jury:

"And it makes no difference in the guilty of the parties if you find from the evidence that the motive of a party joining in the conspiracy, if such existed, was not bad, if you find that after he became a member he was aware of the fact or had reason to know that the object of the inferior empire was to prevent or hinder the free exercise of the elective franchise by intimidation or violence as aforesaid and still remained a member and participated in its meetings, and this though he may also find he never himself actually used the force, intimidation or violence that was not present when it was used.

"If the verdict, as given above, it appears that many were acquitted altogether, and all but one were only found guilty on the third count—this new *constructive* crime.

They were members of an association, which they supposed to be legal, and they and witnesses say had nothing to do with politics, but was designed to protect widows and children, to prevent house-burning, and protect life and property. They were not present at the alleged violence, had no participation in it, and knew nothing of it. But one individual who was a member of the same association is pronounced guilty of the violence, and therefore all the rest are equally guilty! We do not propose to discuss this piece of justice, at which humanity revolts. It is of those pronounced "not guilty" by the well-selected jury, that we would say a word. They were arrested on suspicion, and have been for weeks and months confined in jail, and have been pronounced innocent by a well-selected jury. They were most of them poor people; they were taken from their homes and from their daily work, necessary to the support of their families, imprisoned, subjected to enormous charges of counsel and witnesses to prove their innocence.—The merciless vindictiveness of the "best government on earth" was not able to convict them of any crime, even constructive, and they were pronounced "not guilty." But is any reparation made for the outrage, for the false accusation, for the arrest and illegal imprisonment, for the expenses to which they were subjected to regain their liberty, for the loss of time and the ruin of their crops, and for threatening starvation? Does the best government make any atonement for the grievous wrong? Not a bit. The only sign of repentance is the seizure of a fresh batch, to be subjected to the same indignity and torture.

The case of one of these acquitted is singled out for comment by a Raleigh paper, and the details thus given:

On the 30th day of June, F. A. Shotwell, a respectable young man, and the son of a Presbyterian minister, was arrested and committed to jail without a hearing. In Marion, thirty miles from his home, the Federal court holds its session. This young man was handcuffed like a felon and taken to Marion. From Marion he was brought to this city and lodged in jail until the 27th day of September.

Imprisonment without a hearing before a judge or other officer of the law is the highest crime against liberty and law.

The trial of young Shotwell began on the 15th and closed on the 20th, when the jury pronounced him not guilty. The jury who tried him were political enemies, picked, not by drawn ballot, as all juries should be. Nor is that all. A paid prosecutor of the unoffending boy acknowledged to his shame in open court, that he gave the marshal directions as to what manner of jurors should be summoned to sit upon the case. When the jury pronounced the boy guiltless and the court was about to order his discharge from the fiends who had for their love of torture, shackled his limbs, the malignity of his prosecutor, heretofore solemn, could no longer be suppressed, and with the fury in his eyes and blood rushing to his face, he said, "Not so, your honors; we have other charges against him." The boy is remanded to the dungeon, where he remains for eight days longer. Paid spies and detectives were at work day and night. They put questions and made promises to induce men to testify against defendant.

For once malignity itself is satiated, and Phillips agrees to young Shotwell's discharge. A more abominable persecution was never known, except among cannibals and brutes. This prosecution and persecution of an innocent boy shocks every principle of humanity and law; its parallel in North Carolina can only be found when Holden turned Kirk's hell hounds loose upon the people of Alamance and Caswell, when irons and ropes were used with a liberality becoming Spain in the days of her bloody Inquisition. We need not call for it, as such inhumanity and violation of American law and liberty is sure to receive the indignation of every lover of liberty and law. Such enormities must bring down the abhorrence of the people upon the heads of the oppressors. Such legalized iniquities shall have no abiding place among us.

STATEMENT

Of the Principal Articles of Produce Exported from the Port of Wilmington, N. C., for the Month ending 30th Sept 1871, as Compiled from the Reports of the Daily Journal, and Compared with those for September 1870.

ARTICLES.	Spirits Turp. bbls.	Crude Turp. "	Rosin. "	Tar "	Pitch "	Cotton "	Cotton Yarn "	Cotton Sheeting pkgs.	Peanuts bush.	Rough Rice "	Timber, P. P. feet	Timber "	Shingles M.	Staves,	
Coastwise.															
Richmond, Va.	1,093	9	568	43	10	10									
Baltimore.	2,848	1,586	30	149			1		457		14,181				
Philad'a.															
Boston.	134								126						
New York.	1,504	812	3,901	556	256	86	1,995		215	200					
Total September, 1871.	2,354	780	4,469	599	266	96	1,995		341	200	14,181				
Total, September, 1870.	5,586	1,501	23,250	1,762	290	447	2,238		76	698	77,981	207,100			
Foreign.															
Amsterdam.	4,132	640	39,857	1,944	290	447	3,378		53	690	77,981	207,100			
Bristol.	1,817	510	2,019												
Stettin.															
London.	3,696	3,460							70						
Surinam.															
St. Domingo.					10	30									
Total 1871.	5,787				6,655										
Total 1870.	6,755	262	1,074		10	20									
Grand Total.															
Total 1871.	11,873	1,504	30,914	1,772	320				76	698	77,981	207,100			
Total 1870.	10,884	905	31,931	1,964	467				99	690	382,696	433,800	29,000	511,647	10

American Extravagance Illustrated.

A Paris correspondent of the London Telegraph says an attache of the immense shop known as the Grand Magasin du Louvre told him that in one afternoon three American families had together spent 24,000 francs (£1,000) in the shop, and he adds: "What think you of six hundred ball dresses averaging 600 francs (£36) each; eight hundred averaging 500 francs (£20) each, and two thousand priced each at 250 francs, (£10?) Such was the invoice of a shipment made to New York last week for one firm in that great city of the West.

Montreal has a sea serpent.

There are 700,000 cats in London.

Agricultural Club.

EDITOR JOURNAL.—Agreeable to previous notice, a portion of the citizens of Columbus Township, met at Piney Woods on Saturday the 23d ult. On motion, G. F. Walker, Esq., was called to the chair and Jno. H. Murphy requested to act as Secretary. The Chairman explained the object of the meeting to be for the purpose of forming an Agricultural Society, the Club was organized by electing G. F. Walker as President, and M. C. Collins Secretary.

Mr. C. P. Moore being present, was called on for a speech, he came forward and gave us some very good remarks on agriculture, immigration, &c. Mr. J. H. Murphy was called on for a speech; he also gave some very good remarks on the same subject. It was moved and seconded that a copy of the proceedings of this meeting be forwarded to the editors of the JOURNAL and *Star*, with a request to publish. The Club adjourned to meet at the same place on Friday, the 13th of October, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

G. E. WALKER, President.
M. C. COLLINS, Secretary.

A Baltimore clergyman claims to have converted 17,000 children within a year.

The cranberries of Wisconsin are picked by two thousand children.

A Charleston Me., man has a minkery with thirty minks in it.

Voorhees has 479 children named after him in Knox and Sullivan counties, Ind.

A little child was accidentally boiled to death in a kettle, at New York.

The Minnesota papers criticise Mr. Greeley's address as not fulfilling their anticipations.

Wilmington Wholesale Prices Current.

BEESWAX, ₤ lb 30 a 30½
BARRELS, Spirits T., each.
2nd hand....2 35 a 2 50
New.....2 75 a 3 00
CANDLES, ₤ lb.,
Tallow.....18 a 20
Adamantine...15 a 16
Sperm.....50 a 55
COFFEE, ₤ lb.,
Java.....25 a 30
Laguayra.....20 a 24
Rio.....20 a 20½
St. Domingo..25 a 28
COTTON, ₤ lb.,
Ord. to Mid'g..13 a 16
Strict Mid'g...00 a 17
COTTON BAGGING,
Gunny, ₤ yd..00 a 00
Dundee.....17 a 18½
Flax.....19½a 20
Double Ann'd..19½a 21
Rope, ₤ lb.....7 a 10
CORN MEAL,
₤ bushel....1 10 a 1 15
DOMESTICS,
Sheeting,
₤ yard.....11 a 12
Yarn, ₤ 5 lb 0 00 a 1 50
FEATHERS,
₤ lb.....65 a 90
FISH, ₤ bbl.,
Mackerel,
No. 1....28 00 a30 00
No. 2....13 00 a15 00
No. 3....00 00 a00 00
Mullets.....6 50 a 7 00
Herring,
East.....8 00 a 9 00
N. C. roe,.0 00 a12 50
do cut,....8 00 a10 00
do gross..7 00 a 8 00
Dry Cod, ₤ lb..9 a 10
FLOUR, ₤ bbl., Northern
Family.....8 75 a10 50
Superfine...6 50 a 7 50
Fine.....5 75 a 6 00
Ex. Super..6 50 a 6 75
NORTH CAROLINA,
Family.....8 25 a 8 50
Superfine..7 50 a 8 00
GLUE, ₤ lb....15 a 20
GUNNY BAGS, 2¼ a 28
GUANO, Peruvian,
Per ton....00 00 a80 00
GRAIN, ₤ bushel,
Corn.....0 95 a 1 05
Oats.....75 a 80
Peas, Cow..1 10 a 1 15
Rice, rough.1 25 a 1 35
Carolina.....8¾a 9
HIDES, ₤ lb.,
Green.....5 a 7
Dry.....14 a 15
HAY, ₤ 100 lbs.,
Eastern.....1 60 a 1 75
Northern....0 60 a 1 50
IRON, ₤ lb.,
English, ass'd..8 a 10
American, ref..0 a 10
American,
sheet.....9 a 10
Swede.....2½..10 a 12
Hoop,
₤ ton....105 00a110 00
LIQUORS, ₤ gal., (dom.)
Whiskey....1 25 a 4 00
Bourbon....2 00 a 3 00
N. E. R....2 00 a 3 00
Gin.....4 00 a 7 00
Brandy.....4 00 a 9 00
do Apple...1 50 a 2 75
do Peach..2 25 a 3 50
LUMBER, (River.)
Flr Bds...15 00 a17 00
Wide do...12 00 a14 00
Scantling...10 00 a12 00
LIME, ₤ bbl 00 a 0 00
(from store)
Rockport. 0 00 a 0 00
Rockland. 0 00 a 1 50
MOLASSES, ₤ gallon,
Cuba, hhds..36 a 38
do bbls....40 a 42
Sugar house..23 a 24
do bbls....25 a 27
Syrup, bbls..50 a 1 00
do N. O., 80 a 0 85
NAVAL STORES,
Turpentine ₤ 280 lbs.
Virgin new 0 00 a 4 75
Yellow dip.0 00 a 4 40
Hard.....0 00 a 3 00
Tar, ₤ bbl.0 00 a 2 25
Tar,in ord'r 2 35 a 2 75
Pitch, City .2 75 a 3 00
Rosin, pale 0 00 a 7 50
do No 1.5 00 a 5 25
do No 2.3 00 a 3 25
do No 3.0 00 a 2 95
Spirits Turpentine,
₤ gal....0 00 a 60
NAILS, ₤ lb.,
Cut.....5 00 a 5 75
OILS, ₤ gallon,
Sperm.....0 00 a 3 00
Linseed.....1 40 a 1 50
Machinery. 1 75 a 2 00
Kerosone. ...30 a 33
PEA NUTS,.2 90 a 3 00
POTATOES,
Sweet, bush0 00 a 1 60
Irish,₤ bbl..3 75 a 4 00
PROVISIONS, ₤ lb.,
N. C. Bacon.
Hams.....16 a 18
Middlings...12 a 12½
Shoulders....9½a 10
Hog round...12 a 12½
Western Bacon.
(Smoked.)
Hams.....16½a 18½
Middlings....9¾a 10
Shoulders.....8¾a 9
(Dry Salted.)
Middlings..8¾a 9
Shoulders.....7¾a 8¾
Lard, N. C....15 a 16
do Northern.12 a 16
Butter, N. C..00 a 30
do Northern.33 a 54
Cheese.....16 a 18
PORK, Northern, ₤ bbl.
City Mess.00 00 a16 00
Thin " 00 00 a00 00
Rump.....00 00 a14 50
SALT, Alum, ₤
bag 2 bushell 50 a 2 00
Liverpool, sack, ground
cargo....1 30 a 1 35
from store.1 45 a 1 50
American..1 35 a 1 40
SUGAR, ₤ lb.,
Porto Rico...11½a 12
C.....12½a 13
B.....13½a 13½
A.....13¾a 14
Crushed....14¾a 15¼
SOAP, ₤ lb.,
Northern.....5 a 7
SHINGLES, ₤ M.,
Contract...4 00 a 5 50
Common...2 25 a 2 75
STAVES, ₤ M.,
W. O. bbl.00 00 a30 00
R. O. hhd.00 00 a00 00
TIMBER, ₤ M.,
Shipping..12 00 a15 00
Mill, prime10 00 a11 00
Mill Fair...7 50 a 8 00
Mill, inferior to
ord.....5 00 a 6 00
TALLOW, lb...11 a 0 12

Rates of Freight.

To New York.	Per Steamer.	Per Sailing Vessel.
Crude Turpentine per bbl.	$0 00 @ $0 50	$ 00 @ $ 45
Tar, "	0 00 @ 00 60	00 @ 45
Spirits Turpentine, "	0 00 @ 1 75	00 @ 0 80
Rosin, "	0 00 @ 60	00 @ 45
Cotton, per bale	00 @ 2 50	00 @ ¾
Cotton Goods, per bale.	0 00 @ 1 00	00 @ 75
Flaxseed, per bush.	00 @ 15	00 @ 15
Pea Nuts, "	@ 8	08 @ 10
To Philadelphia.		
Crude Turpentine per bbl.	0 00 @ 60	0 00 @ 40
Tar, "	0 00 @ 60	0 00 @ 40
Spirits Turpentine, "	0 00 @ 1 00	0 00 @ 75
Rosin, "	0 00 @ 50	00 @ 45
Cotton Goods....per oale.	0 00 @ 75	0 00 @ 0 75
Pea Nuts, "	00 @ 10	00 @ 12
Lumber,	00 00 @ 8 00	00 00 @ 7 00
To Baltimore.		
Crude Turpentine per bbl.	00 0 @ 0 50	0 00 @ 0 45
Tar, "	00 0 @ 0 50	0 00 @ 0 45
Spirits Turpentine, "	0 00 @ 90	00 @ 0 75
Rosin, "	0 00 @ 50	00 @ 45
Cotton, per bale	00 @ 2 25	00 @ ¾
Pea Nuts, per bush.	00 @ 11	00 @ 00
Lumber,	00 @ 8 00	6 50 @ 7 00
To Boston.		
Crude Turpentine per bbl.	0 00 @ 0 00	00 @ 0 70
Tar, "	0 00 @ 0 00	00 @ 0 70
Spirits Turpentine, "	0 00 @ 0 00	0 00 @ 1 10
Rosin, "	0 00 @ 0 00	00 @ 70
Cotton, per bale	00 @ 00	00 00 @ 2 75
Pea Nuts, per bush.	00 @ 00	00 00 @ a 12
Lumber,	00 a 00	10 00 a 1 1 00

NEW YORK, Oct. 4—6 P. M.

Cotton strong—sales of 3,373 bales; Uplands 20¼ cents; Orleans 20⅝ cents. Southern flour dull and drooping. Whiskey quiet and steady at $1. Wheat heavy and 3@4 cents lower—red Western $1 61@$1 67; amber Western $1 68@$1 70. Corn less active; mixed Western 75 cents. Pork dull and lower at $13 75, Beef $11@$14.—Lard 10¾ cents. Spirits turpentine 64@65 cents. Rosin firm at $3 55@$3 60 for strained. Freights quiet.

REVIEW
OF THE
WILMINGTON MARKETS
FOR THE
WEEK ENDING THURSDAY, October 5, 1871.

TURPENTINE—The market for this article during the week just ended has ruled firm, and prices remained unchanged up to Wednesday, when Hard advanced 5 cents, and to-day (Thursday) yellow dip has also advanced 10 cts. The receipts continue to be very light, and the stock on hand is limited, and hardly sufficient for distillers' demand. The market closes firm with an advancing tendency at $3 for hard, $4 5 0 for yellow dip, and $4 75 for virgin. The receipts and sales for the week are as follows:

	Bbls.	Hard.	Yellow Dip.	Virgin.
Friday.....	30	$2 95	$4 40	$4 75
Saturday.....	335	2 93	4 40	4 75
Monday.....	40	2 95	4 40	4 75
Tuesday.....	185	2 95	4 40	4 75
Wednesday....	22	3 00	4 40	4 75
Thursday....	669	3 00	4 50	4 75

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Under the continued good advices from the Northern and foreign markets, the market for this article has shown more firmness and has ruled unchanged during the better part of the week. The receipts continue light and the stock on hand is 1,744 bbls., which is in second hands. The market closing firm at 60 cts. ₤ gallon. The market has shown the following movement for the week:

Friday.....	No Sales.					
Saturday.....	342 casks	at	59 cents	₤	gallon.	
do.....	60	"	" 60	"	"	"
do.....	32*	"	" 60	"	"	"
Monday.....	202	"	" 60	"	"	"
Tuesday.....	26	"	" 60	"	"	"
do.....	30*	"	" 61	"	"	"
Wednesday....	665	"	" 60	"	"	"
Thursday—a small lot at			60			

*New York casks.

ROSIN.—During the week just ended the market for this article has generally ruled with more firmness. For the lower and finer grades there has existed a fair enquiry, and parcels when offered on market have met with ready sale at a slight advance on former figures. The medium qualities have been somewhat neglected, and only small sales have taken place. Receipts of all grades by river and rail continues light, and the stock on hand has somewhat diminished. The following are the sales for the week: Friday, 686 bbls. at $2 90 for strained, $3 25 for extra No. 2, $4@4 50 for No. 1, $6@6 50 for Pale, and $7@7 50 for extra Pale; Saturday, 929 bbls. at $3 for strained, $6 50 for Pale, and $7 50 for extra Pale; Monday, 780 bbls. at $2 95 for strained, $4 50 @$5 25 for No. 1, $6 75 for Pale, and $7@7 50 for extra Pale; Tuesday, 1,295 bbls. at $2 95 for strained, $3@3 25 for No. 2, $3 50 for low No. 1, $4 50@5 for No. 1, $6 for Pale, and $7 for extra Pale; Wednesday, 1,300 bbls. at $2 95 for strained, $3 50 for extra No. 2, $5 25 for No. 1, $6 25@6 75 for Pale, and $7@7 25 for extra Pale; Thursday, 1,375 at $3 for strained and $3 15@$3 25 for extra No. 2.

TAR.—Owing to the continued light receipts and the little demand this article has ruled unchanged during the week. The receipts for the week only reach 70 bbls. which met with ready sale at $2 25 ₤ bbl., the market closing firm at that figure.

COTTON.—During the past week this staple opened quiet and steady, with prompt sales of lots as offered at a basis of 18 cents for low middling. On Monday there was an advance, and sales were effected on that day and Tuesday at 18¼ cents for low middling. On Wednesday, under favorable news from both Liverpool and New York, a still further advance was had, and the market was active at 18½ cents for low middling. The receipts for the past week have been good, but still fall short of the demand. There is an enquiry for long staple upland, and lots of this quality will command full prices. The sales for the week are as follows: Friday, 3 bales at 16¾; 9 at 17¼, 123 at 18 cents; Saturday, 101 bales at 18 cents; Monday, 11 bales at 17¾, 4 at 18, 43 at 18¼, and 2 bales (Peeler) at 18¾ cents; Tuesday, 1 bale at 16, 4 at 18, 95 at 18¼, and 27 bales at 18¾ cents; Wednesday, 221 bales at 18¾, 19 at 18¾, and 19 at 19 cents; Thursday, 1 bale at 18, 3 at 18½, 4 at 18¾, and 6 at 19 cents. We quote ordinary 16½, good ordinary 18, low middling 18¾, and middling at 19 cents ₤ lb.

IRON BANDS AND TIES for Cotton, sell at 5 to 5¼ cents ₤ lb., as in quantity and quality.

EGGS—Are in enquiry, and but few coming in. Bring 25@30 cents ₤ dozen by the quantity.

FERTILIZERS—Of nearly all kinds are in fair stock, and at present there is but little business doing. We quote from store as follows: Peruvian Guano, (Chincha Island,) $75, 77@80; do. do., Guanope, $70; Carolina Fertilizer, $50; Ruth's Challenge Sol. Phosphate, $60; @65; Wando Guano, $70; Patapsco do., $65; Navassa Guano, $55, cash, and $65, time; Cape Fear Guano, $35, cash, and $45, time; E. F. Coe's Superphosphate of Lime, $60; Baugh's Raw Bone Phosphate, $60; Lister Bros. Superphosphate of Lime, $65; Whann's Raw Bone Superphosphate, $62; Lodi Manufacturing Co. Pure Bone, $48; do. do. double refined Poudrette, $30; do. do. Nit. Phosphate Lime, $60; Berger & But's Superphosphate, $60; Wilson's Superphosphate of Lime, $60; Star Soluble Phosphate, $52; Compound Acid Phosphate of Lime, $48; Land Plaster, $10@11—all ₤ ton of 2,000 lbs.

FLOUR.—The supply of all grades Northern and Western brands continues fully fair, and prices are unchanged. There is only a small demand from the trade, which is being supplied from store at figueres given in table.

BARRELS.—Empty spirit barrels continue to be in good request, and the market is nearly or quite bare. In the absence of receipts worthy of report, we quote from wharf as follows: Second hand country $2 35@2 45 as they run, and $2 50@2 60 for selected and new; New York, $2 75 for second hand, and $3 10 for new.

BEESWAX—Is dull at 30 cents ₤ lb.

BEEF CATTLE—Are being brought to market sparingly, and there is only a small stock in butchers' hands. A moderate demand exists, and parcels on the hoof sell at 6@8 cents ₤ lb., net, as in quality. SHEEP are in small supply, and when brought in are taken at $2@2 50 each.

CORN MEAL.—Supply fair and demand moderate. Sells from the mills at $1 05@1 10 ₤ bushel.

GRAIN.—In the article of CORN nothing new has transpired on the week. Receipts are only about 2,000 bushels which came to dealers, and have gone into store. The stock at present on market is fully fair, and a moderate demand exists for jobbing lots. No cargo sales have taken place that we can hear of, in the absence of which we quote nominally at 90@95 cents for white. From store sales are being made at 95 cents for mixed, and $1 for white—highest figures including sacks.——OATS.—Stock moderate and fully sufficient for the present light enquiry. Sales are making in the retail way from store at 75@80 cents ₤ bushel.——PEAS—Are being brought to market slowly, but the stock in dealers' hands is adequate to meet present demand. We quote cow at $1 10@1 15 ₤ bushel by the quantity.——RICE.—Carolina is in small supply, and clean sells by the package at 8¾@9 cents ₤ lb.

HAY—Is in demand, and the market is very poorly supplied with all kinds. We quote cargo price as nominal at $1 35@1 40 for North River, ₤ 100 lbs; Eastern, none in market.

LIME—Is in good stock, and sells in the small way from store at $1 50 ₤ cask.

LUMBER—Shipping is very scarce at present, and but little doing in this article. The city mills are selling cargoes at the following rates:

Pine Steam Sawed Lumber—Cargo Rates—per 1,000 feet.

Ordinary assortment Cuba cargoes.....$17 00@18 00
" Hayti cargoes.....18 00@00 00
Full cargo wide Boards.....20 00@25 00
" " flooring boards, rough.....22 00@23 00
Ship Stuff as ₤ specifications.....23 00@24 00
Deals, 3 by 9.....20 00@22 00

MOLASSES—Nearly all descriptions are in good stock, and we report only a small business doing from store at quotations in table.

POTATOES—For Irish there is a fair enquiry, and the market is only moderately supplied. We quote at $2 75 to $3 00 ₤ bbl. New crop Sweet are in moderate receipt, and sell from carts at $1 00 to $1 25 ₤ bushel.

POULTRY—Is in moderate receipt, and supply fully fair. We quote sales at 20@30 cents for chickens, and 30@40 cents each for grown fowls.

TIMBER—There is no change of importance to report in this article for the week. No receipts per river, in consequence of the low stage of the water courses, and only a few small lots by rail, which have sold at $13 to $15 ₤ M. There is a good demand for mill purposes, and receipts would readily command classified figures in table.

PROVISIONS—The bacon market rules about the same as reported for several weeks past. The stock of sides and shoulders (North Carolina) is quiet heavy, for which there is little or no demand, and it is almost impossible to effect sales except in the small way. Hams are very scarce and command ready sale upon receipt. We quote at 9½@10 cents for shoulders, 11½@12 cents for sides, 12@13½ cents for hog round, and 16@18 cents ₤ lb. for hams, as in quality. WESTERN is in good stock, and the market rules quiet. We quote small sales from store at the following figures: Smoked, 8¼@8¾ cents for shoulders, 9¾@10 cents for sides, and 14@18 cents for hams;—dry salted, 7¼@7¾ cents for shoulders, and 8¾@8¾ cents for sides.——LARD—North Carolina is scarce and wanted, and would sell at 14@15 cents. Northern is in fair stock and demand light. Sells at 14 to 16 cents ₤ lb.

SALT—Market fairly supplied, and demand only for lots. We quote as selling from store at $1 30@$1 35 for American, and $1 45@$1 50 ₤ sack for Liverpool ground.

SHINGLES—Only a light enquiry at present, and small receipts. We quote at $2 75@$3 25 for Common, and $4 50@$6 ₤ M. for Contract.

WOOD—Is coming in freely, and sells by the quantity at $2 60@$3 00 for pine and ash, and $3 25@$3 50 ₤ cord for oak.

FREIGHTS—To coastwise ports rule quite firm, vessels being very scarce. See table for last rates paid.

An Unprotected System,

Do not fancy because you feel strong that you are impregnable to sickness. Whole neighborhoods are frequently prostrated at this season by malarious fevers. Vigorous muscles and strong sinews, broad shoulders and sound lungs, are no defence against the mephitic vapors of autumn. Frames which have withstood the summer heat may succumb now. Many an athletic man, whose family depends for its support on his industry, now lies prostrate, weak and helpless as a babe, under the periodical assaults of chills and fever, or bilious remittent fever. This could not be if all were wise enough to provide against such a contingency, by toning and fortifying the system with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. This approved vegetable tonic is absolutely harmless, so that it is sheer folly not to take it as a safeguard at a season when diseases of the liver, the stomach, the bowels, and indeed all the visceral organs are generally prevalent. To keep the system in order and insure health, or to put it in order when this precaution has been neglected, is the duty of every human being who values life. For both these purposes Hostetter's Bitters is designed, and it answers both. Petty local dealers are endeavoring, in many parts of the country, to substitute preparations made of impure and dangerous materials in its stead. Give them a wide berth. They are prepared by unskilful experimentors, who want to turn a penny at the expense of the public health.

DUPLIN COUNTY—IN THE SUPERIOR COURT.

Eliza Herring and others, heirs of Lemuel Cherry,
vs.
Albert R. Hicks, Administrator of said Cherry.

Summons.

It appearing to the Court that Jacob L. Herring, William Solis and wife Jane, George Patrick and wife Isabella, John T. Cherry of Tennessee, Lemuel Edwards Thomas Edwards and William Edwards, Anne Civil Casey, Sarah O. Casey, Tabetha Casey, Susan J. Casey, Minny Holland, B. B. Edwards and wife Catharine, Charles Casey and wife Anne, Liddy Ann Casey, John Casey, Catharine Casey, Elizabeth Casey, Thomas Casey, William Casey, William Daly and wife Catharine, John Edwards, heirs of Lemuel Cherry, reside beyond the limits of the State. It is thereupon ordered that publication be made in the Wilmington JOURNAL notifying said parties, and in case they or any of them be dead, their representatives to come forward at the next term of this Court and make themselves either parties plaintiff or defendants and be heard, or in this case the Court will proceed as if they were in Court and give judgment in this cause.

And notice is hereby given to the said parties above named and all other parties interested in the estate of Lemuel Cherry, deceased, to be and appear at the next term of the Superior Court to be held for the county of Duplin at the Court House in Kenansville on the 12th Monday after the 4th Monday of August, 1871, to answer the said petition and complaint, when and where they can be heard, and in case they fail to attend the Court will proceed to judgment in this case.

In testimony whereof I have affixed my name. Done at office in Kenansville, September 26th, 1871.

JOHN D. SOUTHERLAND,
Clerk Superior Court.
oct 6 38-w6w

The Only Reliable Gift Distribution in the Country!

$60,000 00

In Valuable Gifts!

TO BE DISTRIBUTED BY

L. D. Sine's

152d REGULAR MONTHLY

GIFT ENTERPRISE!

To be drawn Monday, Nov. 27th, 1871.

TWO GRAND CAPITALS OF $5,000 Each in Greenbacks!

Two Prizes $1,000 / Five Prizes $5,000 / Ten Prizes $1,000 } EACH IN GREENBACKS!

WHOLE NUMBER OF CASH GIFTS, 1,000!

1 Horse and Buggy, with Silver-mounted Harness, worth..... $600
One Fine-toned Rosewood Piano, worth $500!
Ten Family Sewing Machines, worth $100 each!
Five Heavy Cased Gold Hunting Watches and Heavy Gold Chains, worth $300 each!
Five Gold American Hunting Watches, worth.....$125 each
Ten Ladies' Gold Hunting Watches, worth.....$100 each!
800 Gold and Silver Lever Hunting Watches (in all) worth from.....$20 to $300 each.
Ladies' Gold Leontine Chains, Gent's Gold Vest Chains, Silver-plated Castors, Solid Silver and Double-Plated Table and Teaspoons, Ivory-Handled Dinner Knives, Silver-plated Dinner Forks, Silver Vest Chains, Photograph Albums, Ladies' Gold Breastpins and Ear-rings, Gents' Gold Breastpins, Shirt Studs and Sleeve Buttons, Finger-rings, Gold Pens, (silver extension,) etc.

Whole number Gifts, 6,000. Tickets limited to 60,000.

AGENTS WANTED TO SELL TICKETS, to whom Liberal Premiums will be paid.

Single Tickets $1; Six Tickets $5; Twelve Tickets $10; Twenty five Tickets $20.

Circulars containing a full list of prizes, a description of the manner of drawing, and other information for reference to the Distribution, will be sent to any one ordering them. All letters must be addressed to

L. D. SINE, Box 86
CINCINNATI, Ohio.

OFFICE 101 W. 5th St.
sept 28 1-dtNov19th eod&wNov17th

SCHOOL BOOKS

— AT —

J. D. Love's

BOOKSTORE!

A VERY COMPLETE ASSORTMENT.

TEACHERS and PARENTS are respectfully invited to call and examine.
oct 3 5 d4t&w1t

THE CAPE FEAR GUANO

IS A COMPLETE FERTILIZER, representing bone and meat in proper proportions, to permanently improve the land.

D. M. BUIE, Chemist.
feb 120-d&wtf

THE CAPE FEAR

HAS PRODUCED THE LARGEST NET INcrease of

COTTON

of any manure, when fairly tried. For particulars address

D. M. BUIE, Chemist,
Cape Fear Chemical Works,
Wilmington, N. C.
fe 1 120-d&wtf

NEW STOCK CHILDREN'S SHOES.

JUST RECEIVED, the FINEST ASSORTMENT of CHILDREN'S SHOES we ever had from the very little ones to the largest size.

Also a lot of extra Wide Bottom and Low-Heel Balmorals for Ladies.

LIVE BOOT AND SHOE STORE,
Front and Market Streets.
A. L. PRICE.
oct 5 7—

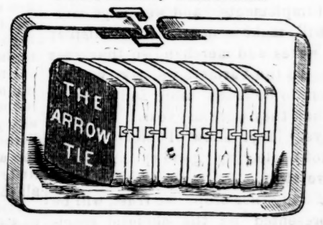
THE

TAYLOR COTTON GIN

MANUFACTURED BY

W. G. CLEMONS, BROWN & Co.

COLUMBUS, GEORGIA.



THIS IS THE MOST COMPACT and SIMPLY constructed Cotton Gin made. It has no attachments to injure the Cotton and cause the Gin to run heavy. It has run a successful competition with the best makers of Gins in the world for the past **Twenty-five Years**, and we believe now stands **Unrivalled as combining

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1871.

Honoring a Hero.

Among the proceedings of the recent Democratic State Convention in Minnesota, which was characterized by great unanimity and enthusiasm, we find the following. Mr. Brown is an old Wilmingtonian, well-known and highly respected by our older citizens:

J. Potts Brown, of Hennepin county, in a brief and eloquent address, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That in the conduct and achievments of General Winfield Scott Hancock we recognize the patriotic and brilliant soldier, as well as the accomplished and generous civilian, submissive always to the constitution and laws of our common country, having added to unequaled bravery in war the more uncommon virtue of magnanimity in peace, signalizing his lofty statesmanship in these glorious words:

"The right of trial by jury—the *habeas corpus*—the liberty of the press—the freedom of speech—the natural rights of person, and the rights of property must be preserved. Free institutions, while they are essential to the happiness and prosperity of the people, always furnish the strongest inducements to peace and order."

Qualities and sentiments which endear him to the National Democracy.

The resolution was adopted with three cheers that made the welkin ring.

The South and National Politics.

We publish elsewhere a well-considered and forcible article from the Washington *Patriot* controverting the position taken by General HAMPTON, and that which we have been advocating, in regard to the connection of the South with National politics, and especially in regard to Southern representation in the National Democratic Convention. We are free to say that most of the Democratic papers of the North occupy the same position, while those of the South are divided.

This is a question of policy entirely. Our opinion is based upon the experience of the past and the growing efforts of President GRANT and his party to renew and increase the prejudices of the Northern people against us. But it is a question upon which there should be no difference of opinion, much less any division among us. If all the Southern States do not concur, or if the Northern Democrats generally oppose this inaction on our part, we must, as General HAMPTON well says, in any event act in perfect accord, and with entire harmony. Too much is at stake for us to differ among ourselves, and all must agree to any plan which will tend to save the South from ruin.

We are not prepared to yield our opinion, however, as to the policy of Southern non-participation in the Convention, and we believe it will be more apparent as time passes. Unless bad blood is stirred between the sections and the Union kept asunder by proscriptive legislation the occupation of the Radical party is gone, and their organization would topple to the ground. We should, at least, refrain from giving them props.

We admit the force of the position that the entire absence of Southern delegates will give a sectional and fragmentary appearance to the party and its platform, but we believe such an absence will likewise take from our opponents one of their chief weapons of attack, which seems so effective among the Northern masses.

Our friends of the North, however, will find that we are willing to adopt that policy which may at the time be regarded as best. We will enter the canvass for success, and we will neglect nothing which an honorable people can do to achieve it.

Strange Bed Fellows.

The announcement that Colonel MARCUS ERWIN and Mr. LEWIS HANES would edit the Raleigh *Era*, and the very affectionate public embrace which the former gives the latter, brings to mind forcibly the rather homely adage: Politics make strange bed fellows. If there are two men more diametrically opposed to each other in opinions, in habits, in association, in manners, in looks, than any other two in the world it is ERWIN and HANES. They have never thought alike upon any subject upon which men could possibly differ, and they are so constituted as to make it a moral impossibility for them to agree.—They may both have persuaded themselves into the belief that it is a "good thing" to turn Radical, and we doubt even that; but if they have they will soon agree that they were mistaken, and beyond this they can have no opinion in common.

Mr. HANES being a consistent Unionist throughout the war, should very naturally, he says, have found himself in the Republican party at its close, but he did'nt.—Colonel ERWIN being a secessionist *per se*, very naturally found himself at the close of the war in the Democratic party, and he did.

Mr. HANES left the Conservative party because it was not conservative enough.—Colonel ERWIN left it because it was too conservative. The one cautious, timid, slow, his sickly Republicanism is the result of six years earnest cultivation;—the other's, like Jonah's gourd, was the growth of night, and will die as suddenly.

Mr. HANES declines to go back upon his record during and since the war, and boasts of his opposition to leading Radical measures. Colonel ERWIN goes back upon his with a *nonchalance* and relish that is perfectly refreshing. Mr. HANES would'nt do it if for no other reason than his aversion of being original in anything, fearing he might be guilty of some slight indiscretion. Colonel ERWIN would just to be original, and from a natural fondness for slight indiscretions.

Mr. HANES is so tender-hearted that he would not tread upon a worm, much less wound the feelings of a human being.—Colonel ERVIN delights in treading upon things generally, and hurting folks' feelings in particular, of which General DOCKERY must have a very vivid recollection from his experience in the State Senate in 1861. Mr. HANES' kindly disposition will enable him to embrace the "man and brother" in his political creed, while Colonel ERWIN has about as much use for the political Sambo as he has for a temperance society.

We suppose that Mr. HANES will work the heavy guns of the fortress and overshoot his mark. The light artillery of Colonel ERWIN will be at short range,—While the one cannot see the damage done by the big shells of the other, neither will the former have much regard for the slight wounds inflicted by the latter.

But, then, the taste of the general reader ought to be satisfied. If both have full scope the views of every shade of Republicans, from the most liberal to the most radical, will be gratified. HANES, cold, prosey, long-winded, wordy, heavy, didactic, phlegmatic, Dorr-ic and Constitutional; ERWIN, genial, poetic, brief, impulsive, impetuous, vivacious, caring as little for "Dorr's case" and the Constitution as he does for any of the pet idionsyncrasies of his co-editor. Between the two the tastes and fancies of all ought to be tickled.

But for all this we like this strange couple. We shall not inquire into the singular circumstances which have brought them together, for the times are indeed out of joint. We can only remind them that Settle and Phillips and Pool and a few other of their present political associates are of gentle birth and creditable association. The depths to which they have descended, victims to those "Good Intentions," with which Hell is paved, may serve as a warning to our quondam friends, and as we lay them back in their little bed we assure them that

"—— we admire the man who saves
His honesty in crowds of knaves"

To the Patrons of the Road.

WILMINGTON, CHARLOTTE & RUTH R R Co.,
Office Chief Engineer and Gen. Supt.,
WILMINGTON, N. C., Sept. 29, 1871.

I am authorized to state that a contract has been made with Messrs. Cameron, Drane & Co., and that they have effected their arrangements, to finish this Road to Charlotte and Shelby, on or before the first day of November, 1872.

It is understood that the work will be commenced within thirty days.

S. L. FREMONT, Chief Engineer.

We publish the above note with much pleasure. It is a most gratifying confirmation of our announcement a day or two since. The intelligence will be received by our up-country friends with infinite satisfaction, and will give an impetus to business in our city which must result beneficially.

We congratulate the officers of the Company on the result of their labors. The completion of this great Railroad will do more for the welfare of our city than all its other works of internal improvement. The prosperity of both must, indeed, be very great.

Radical Robbery of the South.

Whatever may be the truth in regard to the alleged frauds in New York, says the Washington *Patriot*, the question is distinctly local, and concerns a single community, who are now dealing with it sternly in their own way, and determined to reform a charter, which was mainly imposed upon them by the almost solid vote of the Republicans in the Legislature. A subject of far greater magnitude and graver import, affecting the whole country, demands attention at our hands. We refer to the enormous robbery of the Southern States, perpetrated by the agents and emissaries of the National Administration, in support of its policy, and intended to promote the re-election of General Grant.—Our limited space does not permit more than a general glance at the system of organized plunder, which has been practiced in every State under Radical rule, or where reconstruction was even temporarily applied. The figures are derived from official reports, or the latest census returns, and may, therefore, be easily verified.

LOUSIANA.

1871. State debt, per report of Auditor	$41,194,473
Excess of receipts over expenditures	8,778,618
Debt of New Orleans, by census returns	22,500,000
	$76,473,091
1861. Total debt	10,099,074
Increased indebtedness	$66,374,017

GEORGIA.

1871. Debt, by report State Treasurer	$20,137,500
Bonds, authorized and issued to railroads by Radical Legislature and Governor	30,000,000
	$50,137,500
1861. Debt	3,170,750
Increased indebtedness	$46,966,750

In 1861 Georgia was almost entirely exempt from taxation, by the receipts from the Western and Atlanta Railroad, which covered the State expenses. This road was recently sold to Cameron, Delano, Bullock and others, for one third of its value.

TENNESSEE.

1871. Debt and liabilities	$45,688,263
1861. Debt and liabilities	20,115,666
Increased indebtedness	$25,572,597

NORTH CAROLINA.

1871. Admitted debt	$30,215,915
1861. Debt and liabilities	14,575,375
Increased indebtedness	$15,640,540

The lowest Radical figures of the present debt are adopted, although they do not include five millions of additional obligations.

VIRGINIA.

1870. Debt	$47,287,141
1861 Debt	34,977,298
Increased indebtedness	$12,309,843

SOUTH CAROLINA.

1871. Debt and liabilities	$17,500,000
1861. Debt and liabilities	5,000,000
Increased indebtedness	$12,500,000

ALABAMA.

1871. Debt and liabilities	$17,258,010
1861. Debt and liabilities	5,000,000
Increased indebtedness	$12,258,010

TEXAS.

1871. Debt for railroads	$12,000,000

Other liabilities have been incurred, but no official report of the aggregate can be found. There was no debt previous to the war. In 1860 the tax on property was ten cents on the $100, it is now $2 25.—The taxes of 1871 amount to $5,890,000, or ten times the amount ever levied before reconstruction.

ARKANSAS.

1871. Debt and liabilities	$13,500,000
1861. Debt and liabilities	3,000,000
Increased indebtedness	$10,500,000

The county taxes are enormous.

MISSISSIPPI.

1871. Debt reported	$1,800,000

The amount of railroad bonds is large, but not stated in the Radical reports.—The county taxation is enormous, and does not appear in the local returns of the State taxes.

FLORIDA.

The debt and obligations of this State have been purposely concealed, and are estimated to range between six and sixteen millions of dollars. The bonds for railroads have been manipulated by some of the managers, who robbed North Carolina.

RECAPITULATION.

Louisiana	$ 66 374,617
Georgia	46,966,750
Tennessee	25,572,597
North Carolina	15,630,540
Virginia	12,309,843
South Carolina	12,500,000
Alabama	12,258 000
Texas (lowest estimate)	12 000,0 0
Arkansas	10,500,000
Mississippi (partial)	1 800,000
Florida (lowest estimate)	6,000,000
	$221,911,747
North Carolina, additional, not included in Radical report	5,000,000
Radical robbery in three years	$226,911,747

Appalling as these figures are, they do not represent the entire indebtedness by tens of millions. The Radical authorities have deliberately concealed and misrepresented the actual and outstanding obligations, for political effect. This gigantic debt was mostly incurred during the last three years, under pretext of building railroads and making other improvements. But the bonds were sold and stolen, and there is nothing to show for the two hundred and twenty-six millions, but the sudden wealth of carpet-bag Governors, office holders and members of Congress, who shared the spoils. Literally nothing.

But the oppression and outrage upon these unfortunate people does not end here. Not satisfied with the plunder thus appropriated in the shape of bonds, by means of corrupt and infamous legislation, the screw has been turned wherever Radicalism still holds possession of power, by the most outrageous county taxes, to say nothing of those for the State at large. The following table, just prepared at the Census Office, exhibits the comparative value of property in eight States for 1860 and 1870, respectively, and the difference in the county taxes for those two periods:

States.	Assessed Valuation. 1870.	1869.*
Alabama	153,284 652	132 198,762
Arkansas	92,399,897	180 211,330
Florida	29,700,022	68,929,685
Georgia	226,119,519	618,232,387
Louisiana	243,870,274	435,787,265
Mississippi	177,278,888	569,472,912
North Carolina	127,613 954	294,297,602
South Carolina	174 409,491	489.319,128

States.	Taxation. County. 1870.	1860.
Alabama	(c)	309,474
Arkansas	1,738,760	285,773
Florida	165,851	74,425
Georgia	901,600	283,365
Louisiana	4,100 999	440,138
Mississippi	2,170,993	384,908
North Carolina	923,604	255,417
South Carolina	575,005	55,500

It is thus seen, that while the aggregate value of taxable property is reduced more than one-half, the county taxation alone has been increased four, five, and even ten fold beyond any experience before reconstruction. If this system of extortion and robbery had been imposed upon a people ordinarily prosperous, it might possibly have been endured. But it was applied to a population, exhausted by the privations of four years of unequal strife, suddenly deprived of their accustomed labor, and utterly destitute of any resource but their own hands, to recommence the battle of life. The history of the civilized world presents no such spectacle of tyranny and spoliation combined, or of tranquil submission to such monstrous wrongs on the part of a spirited people educated in the ideas of personal and public liberty.

Cape Fear Agricultural Association.—To the Patrons of this Association.

Our next annual Fair will commence on the 14th of November and continues for four days.

We hope this Fair will be more attractive and useful than either of the ones preceding it, which have been regarded as successful.

Arrangements have been made for a larger exhibition of Agricultural and Mechanical implements, and we hope merchants will make a much larger display of their wares and merchandise than ever before. To the Farmers we say we expect them to be much more fully represented than they were last year. We hope to see a very large show of stock of all kinds, not neglecting good specimens of the native stock.

Cotton and other crops, we trust, will be fully represented by the choicest specimens.

In the Department of Useful Machinery we fully expect to have on exhibition one of "Thompson's Road Steamers," that have proved so successful to the farming interests wherever they have been introduced.

We expect some fine specimens of the Horse, both for Plantation use and for speed and pleasure.

Added to the foregoing, the attractions of FLORAL HALL, under the supervision of the ladies of our city, we trust, will be well worth a visit to our Fair.

Come, we say to our friends and patrons everywhere, come and see us and let us interchange views and opinions, learn and be instructed by the showing of the best specimens of our producing country. We offer you a most hearty welcome to the old Cape Fear country, that, in times past, was not slow in making her voice and her arms felt when it was necessary to rally her sons, or deal sturdy blows in a cause that was just, and especially in the great work of Progress and Improvement;—improvements by which you can visit here from the *North*, from the *South* and from the *West*, by means of the *Iron Horse*.

Come, we say, and bring your friends and kin folks.

S. L. FREMONT, Pres't.

President's Office Cape Fear Agricultural Association, Wilmington, N. C., Sept. 30, 1871.

Papers friendly to our Association please copy.

Cash vs. Credit.

The Wilmington *Journal* reduces its subscription price to $8 a year, and gives notice that all subscriptions be paid in advance. This is right. A newspaper which is afraid to insist upon prepayment has no confidence in its own strength, and flabby journals, as the public know, are not worth the postage. These journals throw in long credit as a bribe to a reluctant public, and make up their subscription list of folk who do not intend to pay, and folk who can't. Neither class, we venture to remark, will support a live and vigorous newspaper.

Charleston *News*.

Our friend is right. A paper which cannot command a prepaid subscription list is not worth publishing or taking.—We are satisfied that unpaid subscriptions have been and are the curse of Southern newspapers. We are done with it forever.

We are glad to say that our old subscribers are paying up very rapidly, and renewing for another term, while we have never added so many *new subscribers* to our list in the same length of time as we did during the week just closed. We are satisfied that our patrons do not expect or desire us to publish a paper for nothing, and those who do are not such subscribers as we seek.

It would be the merest affectation upon the part of the Editor of the JOURNAL not to acknowledge candidly an appreciation of the kindly expressions of his friend, the junior Editor of the Hillsboro *Recorder*. Under ordinary circumstances such sentiments would find welcome, but coming from one holding close official relations with us during the war, a school in which character and conduct could be so well learned, they lie close to our heart.

We have also to thank our cotemporaries of the Newbern *Journal of Commerce* and the Weldon *News* for kindly references to the JOURNAL and its Editor. The good opinion of our brethren of the press is one of the few attractions in the editorial tread-mill.

OUR WESTERN CORRESPONDENCE.

Memphis Trade—Her Grand Canal Scheme—Steam Canal Boat Prize—Memphis Press—Crops in Mississippi—Drought in De Soto—Politics—How a City was Built in Six Years.

DEAR JOURNAL;—The summer months having given way to incipient Fall the stagnation of business attendant thereupon has yielded to a rapid revivification of trade in Memphis, not confined to any particular branch, but showing itself among dry-goodsmen, grocers, boot and shoe and hardware people, dealers in building materials, lumber, bricks and iron. In fact a season of unusual activity seems to have dawned. The cotton crop in the portions of States that trade with this city is a very fair one; all its means of commercial activity and transportation are in a more vigorous condition than ever before; and just now her giant and influential *Appeal* is advocating a grand canal from Memphis to Mobile, making Horn Lake in Mississippi a part of it; then adopting the channel of Coldwater, Tallahatchie, Little River, Big Cypress, Big Black Pearl, Leaf, Chickasawha and Escatawpa rivers to Mobile. Its purpose is to open an unbroken water-route for grain and heavy freights from the Northwest to Europe and South America. The canal extended to the mouth of Mobile Bay will touch the Gulf at a point where there is a depth of water of twenty-two feet, deep enough to float the largest river craft. A cheap and short route for imports from Europe, the West Indies and South America will thus be opened; and by constructing a canal between navigable rivers in Florida forty miles, the commercial distance between the Northwest and Liverpool will be lessened sixteen hundred miles. The canal would be three hundred and fifty-four miles shorter than the river distance to New Orleans, and by its means the wealth of half a continent will be concentrated at Memphis and Mobile, the terminal cities.

At present Memphis is chuckling over the New York prize of one hundred thousand dollars for the Steam Canal boat of one of her citizens, F. M. Mahon, which is said to make four miles an hour without abrading or washing the banks.

The city boasts of a new evening paper bearing the title of the *Daily Press*, said to be under able and experienced editorship.

The great Brown case, lately argued, has established the precedent of irresistible impulse as a plea, where one man kills another to make it manslaughter, a bailable offence.

Crops in Mississippi have not turned out so favorably as early prognosticators led us to hope. The corn crop is generally good throughout the State, but very little fodder was saved; fodder pulling being a business for which freedmen have little fancy, and they invariably shirk it all they can.

Cotton in all parts of the country has had to run the gauntlet of rust, the army and boll worm, which pests, in some sections have well nigh destroyed the crop, and intelligent farmers say the yield will be about half that of 1870. Here in DeSota, in Cold Water Bottom, there are some appearances of rust and very few worms,—the weed is magnificent and a fine picking of bolls on the lower part of the stalk now open.

Planters are paying cotton-pickers seventy-five cents a hundred and board.

The drought in DeSota prevailed a month, but did not damage corn in the bottoms. In the last week we have had abundant rain, which will, perhaps benefit cotton by bringing the third forming of bolls to perfect maturity.

The people of Mississippi are fully alive to the importance of the political issues at stake, and Conventions are being held by Conservatives, and nominations made with great unanimity. At Hernando, in DeSoto county, September 11th, Democratic candidates were nominated for the Senate, House of Representatives, Sheriff, Clerk and Treasurer. It is a regular white man's ticket, and will afford a pretty fair test of the comparative strength of the different elements.

People are taking uncommon interest in the approaching election, and it is believed that the Democrats will carry Mississippi as triumphantly as they did Kentucky.

We see a letter from a Kansas city sojourner, showing how that municipal town in *half a decade* became a city. Just that long ago it had *five* thousand *people*, and *no railroads*. When the scheme of railroad building was broached, each company was offered a *subsidy* by the townsmen. The projectors of a bridge over the Missouri, were given a bonus!—They taxed themselves fifteen per cent to complete these undertakings, believing that the influx of population, so attracted, would pay them back. They were right. The property-holders of that day are now rich, and taxes are only three per cent. In five years they have gained thirty thousand people, and their town is now a city, a populous, live city, built in five years, in a deserted place, and to-day, by every train, arrives emigrants with money and vigor to cultivate the surrounding prairies and accelarate the growth of Kansas City. Here is a lesson for the South. Emigration is her great need, and in it she will find a source of future prosperity.

Respectfully,
V. D. COVINGTON.

HERNANDO, MISS., Sept. 20th, 1871.

From the Richmond Whig.

A Judicial Campaign.

The correspondent of the New York Tribune writes:

WASHINGTON, Monday, Sept. 25, 1871.—U. S. District Judge Underwood will preside on Monday next, at the Richmond (Va.) term of the U. S. Circuit Court, in the absence of Circuit Judge Bond, now engaged on the Ku klux trials at Raleigh, N. C. Judge Bond telegraphs that he cannot be in Richmond, having nearly 200 cases in North Carolina alone, and about an equal number to try in South Carolina.

Judge Bond has carved out a good deal of work for his Fall campaign. He appears to enter upon it with nearty good will, and seems ambitious to revive the infamous renown of the bloody Jeffries. When the English monster went forth in quest of the Whigs of the West, he boasted that he could smell a Presbyterian forty miles; but after filling the jails and making the scaffolds to stream with blood, he died in prison. Judge Bond seems to be endowed with an equal voracity for victims. His jails are crowded with men, women and boys. He tries twenty at a time under the same indictment; and, with a packed jury, subservient to his nod, his fiendish malignity is never baffled. The law which he was appointed to enforce, and which he proudly claims to be strictly constitutional, is simply an atrocity. It confounds the innocent with the guilty. It metes out the same punishment to every member of the "Invisible Empire," whether he had ever participated in a crime or not, or even though he had joined it for the most commendable and patrotic motives. The Judge reverses the humane principle of the old common law, and would rather convict nine hundred and ninety-nine innocent men than let one guilty escape.

There is nothing revolting to a sense of human justice, to say nothing of American, in this wholesale and indiscriminate conviction of whole masses of people to infamous spunishment by packed juries and fabricated testimony. Men are arrested and thrown into prison on the say-so of any wretch, no matter how worthless, and, on the same testimony, are joyfully subjected by the judge to infamous penalties.

Political tyranny and judicial corruption have in all cases gone hand in hand. The first uses the last as its favorite instrument—though this last often mars the ends it would attain. Its victims are visible—they excite the feelings of all feeling hearts, and their prayers reach the throne of mercy. Unless we have degenerated from the England of two centuries ago, when Jeffries rotted in jail, we may be pardoned for indulging in the hope that a like fate awaits all who pursue the same path.

From the London News, 14th.

The Queen's Health—The Abscess.

The public have observed with considerable anxiety the recent statements in the Court Circular respecting the health of the Queen. They are the more grave as coming from that Highland home in which for so many years her Majesty has been wont to find health and refreshment. She has sought, like numbers of her subjects, a renewal of strength in the fresh mountain air of Scotland, and that she should there be prostrated by weakness is matter for special regret and concern. We grieve to say, however, it is true that her Majesty has suffered from a severe and painful attack of illness. It commenced with a grave general derangement of health. This was followed by a violent affection of the throat, which rendered swallowing or speaking above a whisper very painful and difficult; and the attack ended in a very severe abscess under the arm. The abscess was opened by Professor Lister last Monday week, and proved to be much larger than he had anticipated, fearing lest it should fail to progress satisfactorily, or lest there should be any appearance of another, he remained at the Castle the whole of last week. Happily there has been no drawback to the process of cure, and the professor left Balmoral on Sunday. We may trust, therefore, that there is no occasion for further anxiety. The Queen's health has so much more improved during the last few days, that she appears in a fair way of recovery. We observe with pleasure that she is able to resume her drives, but such an illness is extremely weakening and distressing.—Her strength is much reduced, and we fear it must be some time before she recovers even her usual state of health.

The Law of Cotton Bales.

An act of February 28, 1871, passed by Congress, prescribes "that no loose hay, loose cotton, or loose hemp shall be carried as freight on any steamer carrying passengers; nor shall baled cotton or hemp be carried in such steamers unless the bales are compactly pressed, and thoroughly covered with bagging or similar fabric, and secured with good rope or iron bands, and every bale of cotton or hemp that shall be shipped or carried on any passenger steamer without conforming to the provisions of this section shall be subject to a penalty of five dollars; which bales shall be liable to seizure and sale to secure the payment of such penalty."

This, the Journal of Commerce thinks, ought to be a sufficient inducement to planters to cover their cotton as well as to pack it properly. This act is now in force, and as the penalty is easily collected, and half, as the Journal infers, goes to the informer, our Southern friends will do well to stir up their packers on this subject. Every bale of cotton packed this fall and winter ought to be carefully covered in conformity with the provisions of this law.

March of the Cholera.

The cholera, which has lately visited in its march from Asia the cities of Konigsburg, Dantzic, Elbing, Altona, Coblentz, and Leipsic, in Germany, Vienna, in Austria, Moscow and St. Petersburg, and indeed all European Russia, is at length said to have sent its avant couriers to America. It will be seen by the dispatches that the disease is reported to have appeared at Perth Amboy, N. J., having been introduced by German immigrants landing at that place. The report sounds the first alarm we have had of the introduction of the ghastly visitor from abroad, and it is to be hoped that the local authorities there and elsewhere are prepared for all emergencies.

Two Wives, and Only Nineteen Years of Age—The Youngest of the Bigamists.

G. Washington Conklin, aged 19, of Centreport, L. I., has just been arrested on a charge of bigamy. G. Washington has until a short time since resided with his father near Centreport. Four months ago he went to Smithtown, and made the acquaintance of a widow 45 years of age, whom he married. The widow was wealthy, and G. Washington lived at his ease. About four weeks ago he returned to Centreport, and his marriage not being known there, he engaged himself to a farmer's daughter, who was considered the belle of the village. A few days ago they were married. Hardly had the ceremony been performed before the first wife made her appearance. A warrant was obtained, and Conklin was locked up to await his examination.

THE SOUTH IN CONVENTION.

The coincident publication, by the Administration papers, with ill-concealed contentment, and by the Democratic organs in silence, of a recent letter of Gen. Wade Hampton, on what may be termed the party relations of the South, compels us to recur to a subject on which our views have already and a long time ago been freely expressed. The correspondence of two gentlemen so distinguished and, within certain circles, so influential as Messrs. Hampton and D. H. Hill, is too impressive to be passed by in silence, and we seek to discuss it in the sincere hope that what we have to say may be listened to, and soon convince even them.—The letter in question is to the general effect that the Southern Democracy should not be represented in the National Convention, but should hold itself in readiness to follow the lead of the North, "giving it all the aid they can." It requires no special sagacity to discover why such counsel should be acceptable to those who are guiding the tactics of Republicanism, especially of that wing which sustains the administration. If they, by hook or crook, by the dexterous use of soldiers here and the discipline of office-holders there, can manage to have every State represented, no matter by whom, black or white, in their convention, and the Democratic Convention be fragmentary, they will have the prestige of "nationality," and the Southern Democrats will be spoken of as sullenly standing aloof even from their own friends, with a great chasm between, which, even when the election comes, will not be bridged.—Nor would this be entirely a misrepresentation. Nothing, it seems to us, would more chill the zeal and generous sympathy of the Conservative North than to see those vacant seats and miss the faces of their reconciled brethren. It is not enough for us to be told they will "follow our lead." We need their counsel as to platform; departure, new or old; candidate.—Ours is the theory that, for all purposes of consultation and preliminary action, Southern men are completely rehabilitated and part of the political family as it the broadest amnesty had been proclaimed, and the disqualifying constitutional restrictions had never been enacted. They, or some of them, under the cruel legislation their enemies are trying to perpetuate, may not be able to vote, but they are none the less our friends and brethren on that account. It is not difficult to imagine a great practical result to be attained by their presence and the frank expression of their wishes.

If the South, in the Convention, were, with anything like unity, to express the wish that dead issues should be buried, and an existing state of things accepted—nay, more, if, while the judgment of the North was balancing in the choice of candidates, the South were not obtrusively, but earnestly and with genuine accord, to ask the nomination of one who had, like a generous soldier, fought and helped to conquer them, or of a statesman whose remote antecedents were far from being in harmony with theirs, but who stands firmly on the great basis of Amnesty and Peace in the broadest sense—if this were to happen, as it easily might, who would doubt that the wish would be listened to and the great co-operation secured by harmonious counsel, and not by mere acquiescence? Yet all this is impracticable if the representative men of the South are absent.

The argument which, at this late day, is urged to convince the Southern Democracy that the policy of absence and reserve is the true one, rests, in our judgment, on a mistake of fact and a palpable fallacy in reasoning. "The Southern Delegates," says General Hampton, "in a National Convention could exercise no influence in shaping the policy, making up the issues, or selecting the candidates for the next contest, without seriously injuring the prospect of a Democratic triumph.—That this would inevitably be the case is proven by the result of the last Democratic Convention, where the very presence of Southerners was used to prejudice the action and to defeat the candidates of our party."

We have tried to show why, in a most probable exigency, the Democratic South can exercise a very great influence, and we utterly reject the postulate that the presence of Southerners—General Hampton himself among others—did any practical harm, or conduced in any degree to the defeat in 1868. That defeat was preordained, as much so as was General McClellan's in 1864, and would have happened no matter who was the candidate and what the platform. It was too soon. The ashes of war excitement were not cold. The delusion about "conquering heroes" had not been dissipated. The mass of the people believed in Grant. Even the South found consolation in the hope, if not the faith, that he to whom their great Chief surrendered would give them as generous terms as he had received. General Lee himself had shared their faith, and had written—the letter is in print: "General Grant possesses magnanimity as well as ability!" In 1868 no candidate could have defeated him, and it has always seemed to us that the contrary assumption does great injustice to the leaders of that forlorn hope.—There was needed four years of misrule and disappointment, and these the country has had. Be all this as it may, it was certainly not the presence of the South that did the harm, and the precedent has no force.

If, however, this be the view—and it is highly creditable alike to their magnanimity and their modesty—of leaders—pronounced men, such as the parties to this correspondence—there is an alternative to either their presence or the absence of everybody. There is in every Southern State an intermediate class of less prominent, or it may be less obnoxious, men—who are not even disfranchised—who, if they fought in the war, fought as young men, and in subordinate positions.—There may be those, (though this is improbable,) who did not fight at all. Yet these are true to the Conservative cause, and representative thoroughly of local sentiment. Why not send such men as these to the Convention? They will be welcome. They will do away with the desolate, fragmentary air which absence must give. They will be there to speak for their section. They will feel they are one with us, and as the roll is called, and each Southern State represented by somebody announces its vote for platform and for candidate, its delegates will feel that their communities are in Democratic measurement as they used to be. It will be far more effective than that everything should be taken *ad referendum*, and instead of the Convention speaking at once and for all, to wait for slow and possibly doubtful ratification.—We earnestly press these considerations on our Southern friends.

Washington *Patriot*.

Miss Charlotte Cushman!

This well-known actress appeared Monday night on Booth's stage in New York, as Queen Catherine in Henry VIII. It is now forty years since Miss Cushman made her debut at the Tremont, in Boston, an aspirant for operatic honors, as "Almiviva," in the Marriage of Figaro. Failing in opera, in 1836 she came out at the old Bowery as Lady Macbeth. In 1844 she sailed for Europe, and made her English debut at the Princess's theatre in 1845. Her last appearance in New York was in 1860, in which year she played in all of our large cities for the benefit of the sanitary commission. Miss Cushman's social position is unclouded.

THE KU-KLUX.

How Radical Thunder is Manufactured—The Other Side of a Very Fanciful Picture.

The Northern Radical papers are publishing a picture representing the Ku-klux hanging, or about to hang John Campbell, when he is rescued by Deputy Marshal Hester, who is also a United States detective. Accompanying this picture was an account which professed to state how the valiant Hester succeeded in rescuing Campbell. The Raleigh Sentinel of Saturday in the following comments on the article shows clearly how Ku-klux thunder is manufactured. The Sentinel says:

"There is no truth in the picture or the statements accompanying it.

"We have it from Mr. Alphonzo Haynes, of Watson's photograph gallery, in this city, that Hester, Marion Keith, and E. S. Wallace, of Holden's 'melish,' with Chick Boots, negro, Julius Archer, and four other negroes appeared at his gallery, and the photograph of the group was taken and sent to Washington, and millions of pictures have been copied from it. When the picture is before you, the man on the left is Goodwyn, alias Hester; the man on the extreme right is E. S. Wallace, of Holden's militia. The records of Squire Wesley Whitaker's court, not fifty yards from our office show that Wallace was lately arrested on the charge of larceny. Next to Hester in the picture is Charley Moore, negro, who is No. 2; No. 3, Ed.——(Chick, who is in office pointing out the persons in the picture, says he forgot his other name;) No. 4 is Chick Boots, nigger; No. 5 Julius Archer, nigger; No. 6, Tom Manley, nigger; No. 7 Major Twitty, nigger; No. 8, E. S. Wallace, white; No. 9, Marion Keith, white, and not John Campbell with the rope around his neck.

"The facts are these: In August last, Hester, calling himself 'Goodwin,' and passing off as a tobacco peddler, went to Moore county with a wagon, accompanied by a negro and a white man or two. He camped in the neighborhood of Sally Gilmore's (Ku-kluxed for keeping a bawdy house.) Hester sought out the young men of the neighborhood and told them he was a Ku-klux. That he had killed 'chicken' Stephens, &c. He carried disguises with him, and called on the young men to name the Republicans they wanted Ku-kluxed, and he would Ku-klux them. No one answered to his call. A son of old Mr. Bryan passing Hester's camp, was stopped by Hester who proposed to swap pistols. Young Bryan charged him $5 to boot. There was no trade, and the boy went home. Hester then engaged a boy in the neighborhood to go to the house of Mr. Bryan and tell his son he would give him $5 to boot between the pistols. After getting permission from his mother to leave home, the boy went to Hester's camp, where he was arrested, guarded by negroes, and brought to this city with five other prisoners. At the depot in this city, Hester, the deputy marshal, dressed up some negroes in Ku-Klux attire, and marched the prisoners in front of the negroes to the marshal's office.

"We saw them march up street, Hester, the deputy marshal in front, with a pistol and cow hide at his side, then the prisoners, Jesse Bryan, R. N. Bryan, D. McIver, Wm. Wicker, John Gaston and Calvin Bryan, and then a crowd of negroes, dressed as Ku-Klux, following behind the prisoners. The negroes of the city flocked around to enjoy the sight and humiliation of the white men, grinning, jeering and cursing them. The Republican Mayor of the city, who was sick and did not know of this disgraceful exhibition in the street until it was all over, said he would have had the parties arrested if he had known it. A Republican Magistrate was called on for a warrant to arrest Hester and his gang, but refused to grant it.

"We republish the letter of Mr. N. R. Bryan, published in the Sentinel at about the time of his son's arrest.

"There is no truth in the picture. It is the picture of three white men and seven negroes. There is no truth in the story accompanying the picture. Hester never prevented Ku klux from hanging John Campbell. John Campbell is a man of low, base character, living at Shallow Well Meeting House, in Moore county. His own account of being Ku kluxed, given before Mr. Vest, a United States Commissioner, is this: "I was visited by Ku-klux and warned. They came again, and struck me two or three licks, and said they did it for whipping my wife and selling mean whiskey contrary to law.' This was done twelve or eighteen months ago.

"We hope it is not so, but we learn that Governor Caldwell and Mr. Phillips, with other leading Republicans, knew of this libelous picture being taken and sent to Washington, and they gave it, as they did Kirk's outrages, their silent approval.—This false picture and false story accompanying it will do no harm in North Carolina where it can be corrected. The correction will never reach the North, whose political food is just such stories."

The Delaware Peach Crop.

The Wilmington Commercial says:

Our peach crop is all picked and sold. Indeed, most of it is already eaten. The crop has been an immense one, but the quantity shipped by rail has not come up to the expectations formed of it. The fruit growers, at their meeting in June, estimated the crop sent by rail at 3,315,000 baskets. But, on the contrary, it will not be greatly over two and a-half millions. The precise quantity up to and including Thursday, Sept. 14, was 2,656,673 baskets. The quantity sent by water, however, will be about what we, at a rough guess, estimated it—namely, a million of baskets, so that the whole crop of the Peninsula, this year, is over three and a-half millions, as we had expected.

Quantity sent by rail in 1870	1,410,069
In 1871 is (about)	2,655,006
Increase, 1871	1,254,021

This is a great development along the railroad regions in a single year.

What amount of money the crop has brought to us this year we cannot yet estimate, but the net prices returned to the grower have probably been between 30 and 40 cents per basket. At 35 cents the peach crop has brought into the Peninsula this year over $1,250,000, and counting all consumption at home by the canners, etc., a fair statement would doubtless be very nearly a million and a-half of dollars.

A Strange Coincidence.

We published last week an account of a curious swarm of flies which was seen passing over Norristown, Penn., and which we rather regarded as a pretty high-flyer, but on Saturday several reliable ladies and gentlemen of our town saw the same strange swarm, corresponding in every particular to the one alluded to. As far as one could see up they extended, and in width they appeared to be several hundred yards, presenting a most remarkable spectacle. Some of them were caught and examined, and correspond precisely with those we had mentioned. Whence and whither these myriads came and are going, no one knows, or at least if anybody does, he or she has kept that knowledge to him or herself. Can any of our *savants* explain the phenomenon?—Camden *Journal*.

R. W. Best, Esq., on Friday qualified as United States Commissioner.